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Bay State Outlines Draft; Panama Asks Passage Of Sharp 'Fifth Column' Laws

The World's Day—At a Glance
Sept. 27, 1940

In New England: Bay State Prepares for Draft

Preparations began today in Massachusetts for the registration of 15 per cent of its population, or approximately 645,000 young men, for selective service on Oct. 16. Three meetings for instruction of registration officials were announced, and a draft headquarters opened. [Details: Page 9.]

Prosecution of certain individuals in connection with charges of job-selling in the police and fire departments of Lawrence, Mass., was made possible when evidence in the State's investigation of the charges was turned over to the District Attorney of Essex County. [Details: Page 9.]

The port of Boston will not be adversely affected by the embargo of scrap iron to Japan, according to Boston shipping men.

The Republican State Convention in Rhode Island unanimously nominated Lieut. Gov. James O. McManus as its candidate for United States Senator and Gov. William H. Vanderbilt as a candidate for re-election. [Details: Page 9.]

As part of a campaign for more air cadets in the New England district one of the Army's large B-18A Douglas bombers arrived at the East Boston Airport to begin a tour of the six New England states. [Details and pictures: Page 9.]

Panama Moves Against Traitors

Panama, Panama (AP)—A government-supported bill to provide more drastic penalties for "fifth columnists" and traitors was introduced in the National Assembly last night. The measure proposes 20 years' imprisonment for persons acting in any manner aimed at submitting the nation to foreign domination or destroying national unity, and a variety of penalties for other actions.

In Mexico: Oil Industry Dismisses Workers

Mexico, D. F. (AP)—Orders for dismissal of 285 administrative employees of Mexico's deficit-burdened oil industry were signed by Vicente Cortes Herrea, general manager. All the employees were hired after the industry was expropriated by the Government in 1938.

Mexico City's population has grown to 1,754,355, the Government announced today on the basis of the recent census, making it second only to Buenos Aires among Latin-American cities. [Most recent figures place Buenos Aires' population at 2,317,755 and Rio de Janeiro'se at 1,711,466.]

In Washington: President Confers on Japan

President Roosevelt, after refusing to comment on the new Japan-Germany-Italy pact at his press conference, met with his highest defense advisers, with leading British diplomats, including the Ambassador, Lord Lothian, and with his Cabinet. Meanwhile, Secretary of State Cordell Hull said the pact affirmed what had been recognized as in effect all along. [Details: Pages 1 and 2.]

The President announced his inspection trip Monday of defense units in Maryland, following his dedication tomorrow of the new Washington airport. He is to visit the Army's proving ground at Aberdeen, the chemical warfare plant near there, the Martin bomber plane factory in Baltimore, and Camp Meade.

The Ramspeck bill, to bring some 150,000 more Government workers under civil service, is being considered by a Senate-House conference, following Senate passage yesterday. [Details: Page 3.]

President Roosevelt, awarding a gold star to be attached to the distinguished service medal already held by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, said Admiral Byrd's leadership of the United States Antarctic Service "has been a credit to the Government of the United States."

A $500,000,000 export-import lending program for improving economic conditions in the Western Hemisphere became law with President Roosevelt's approval. The new Act increases the lending authority of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by $1,500,000,000. Of this sum, $500,000,000 will go to the Export-Import Bank for use in Latin America. The remainder is for the general use of the RFC, including loans to defense industries.

Feuchtwanger Reported En Route to America

New York (AP)—Lion Feuchtwanger, noted author and foe of Nazi Germany, has sailed from Lisbon aboard the liner Excalibur to seek refuge in America, friends here said today. Conflicting reports from Europe have said that Mr. Feuchtwanger had been executed by Nazi officials or that he was in prison in Berlin.

Britain Demands Rumania Explain Arrests

Bucharest, Rumania (AP)—Great Britain formally demanded today that the Rumanian Government explain the arrest of one Canadian, three Englishmen, and a 55-year-old Englishwoman, who were reportedly beaten by Rumanian Iron Guardsmen. The names of the five were not available.

Gandhi Confers With British Viceroy

Simla, India (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi, Indian leader, arrived here today for an interview with the British Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, concerning India's attitude toward Britain's war with Germany.

Japan, Germany and Italy Form Military Bloc

Berlin (AP)—With three strokes of the pen, Germany, Italy and Japan today formulated a "world front"—dividing Europe and the Orient into so-called spheres of influence—and sounded a thinly veiled warning to the United States to keep out of the war. The three nations joined in a 10-year military and economic pact, pledging the combined armed might of 250,000,000 persons against any outside interference with their aims. Axis spokesmen said flatly that the agreement was aimed at forestalling possible United States entry into the conflict.

U. S. Ambassador Confers With Molotoff

Moscow (AP)—United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt conferred with Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff last night, renewing his contact with the Soviet Government after a four-month absence in America.

War Summary: Britain Claims 98 Nazi Planes

A new secret device for anti-aircraft defense was believed responsible for British claims to having brought down 98 German planes in one of the heaviest air offensives yet directed against Britain. British and German long-range guns on either side of the English Channel at the same time opened up an artillery duel. [Details: Page 5.]

British bombers attacking the Channel coast from Zeebrugge, Belgium, to Cap Gris Nez, France, started new fires in German-held "invasion" ports.

German U-boats were credited in Berlin with sinking of 3,120,000 tons of merchant shipping since the start of the war on the eve of the fifth anniversary of the founding of the German submarine flotilla.

Rescue from a lifeboat of six children and 40 adults, survivors of the torpedoed refugee ship City of Benares, was accomplished by a British naval vessel. [Details: Page 5.]

The Dakar affair was still causing discontent in British political circles, and a statement on the withdrawal was expected from Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Indications were that the affair would make no difference to the Free France campaign under Gen. Charles de Gaulle [Details: Page 5.]

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Aids Willkie

© Bachrach

Bruce Barton

New York Republican Representative who has consented to campaign for the United States Senate in order to strengthen the Willkie ticket in the Empire State.

Republicans In New York Draft Barton

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 27—The selection of Bruce Barton as Republican Senatorial candidate to oppose James M. Mead, incumbent Democrat, in November and a keynote speech by Thomas E. Dewey, New York County District Attorney, in which he listed seven counts against the Roosevelt Administration, featured the Republican State Convention here today. Delegates and thousands of supporters of Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential nominee, will go to Yonkers tomorrow night for the final session of the Convention to hear Mr. Willkie address the first major rally for him in New York State.

Mr. Barton, who is up for re-election to the House of Representatives, came into the Senate race by way of a draft move. He refused the Senatorial nomination when he was sounded out on it a month ago, but a search for a candidate who had a comparable chance of defeating Senator Mead with his Democratic machine sup-

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Willkie Ties Farm Policy To Triple A

Finds much in New Deal to carry out but makes no commitments or direct promises.

Wendell L. Willkie's first New England appearance since he won the Republican Presidential nomination is scheduled for Friday, Oct. 11, when he is expected to arrive at Fall River, Mass.

On that afternoon his itinerary calls for speeches in Lynn, Peabody and Salem. And, it is presumed that he will speak in Boston that night.

Complete details of the Republican Nominee's New England tour will be released either Saturday or Monday, it is expected.

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD WILLKIE SPECIAL, TRAVELING THROUGH IOWA, Sept. 27—Wendell L. Willkie is today carrying his presidential campaign into the heart of the Nation's vast agricultural empire and is appealing for the possibly decisive farm vote with a farm program which frankly embraces the essential bounties and policies of the New Deal.

But prosperity for the farmer can be achieved neither by the farmer alone nor by any farm program alone, Mr. Willkie holds. It can only be achieved, he says, by a united prosperity for all groups within the country.

To promote that prosperity the Republican presidential candidate is pledging that, if elected, he will immediately convene a White House conference of representatives of farm, factory, labor, and consumer in order "to tackle the job, at long last, of ending economic stagnation and of preventing a common disaster."

Such a conference has been urged for some time not only by leading farm organizations, but by labor leaders, including both William Green and John L. Lewis, and by prominent industrialists. It is also indorsed by the Democratic National Platform, but has not been mentioned by President Roosevelt, who has not responded to the proposal when previously advanced.

Not on Auction Block

It is evident that Mr. Willkie is avoiding any attempt to outbid the Roosevelt Administration in offering cash subsidies to agriculture—a course which many observers say damaged the Republican cause in 1936. But the Republican nominee is not underbidding the New Deal

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Text of Willkie's farm speech: Page 2.

News-Denying Philip Willkie Makes News in Harvard Yard

Just another student: modest, friendly, good-natured, without a trace of affectation—this is the impression which, both unconsciously and by design, Philip Willkie is making at Harvard.

The son of the Republican Presidential nominee is studying for a master's degree in history. He finished four years at Princeton last June.

"I figure you win these things [campaigns]," he says, "as much by your actions as by your words. And whatever you do you've got to provide a contrast with the other fellow. Now America has had quite a dose of glamour from Presidential families in recent years. For me, I'm going to stay out of the papers as much as I possibly can."

Philip Willkie means it. His modesty is natural and unfeigned. No one could have been more sincere than he in saying: "Yes, I've plenty of ideas on politics and economics and the Princeton club system and the Harvard Houses and what not, but if I'd said them a year ago they'd have gone in one ear and out the other. That's as it should be right now."

And throughout an interview he insisted that he had nothing to say, was not a story and couldn't possibly be of interest to newspaper readers.

"I'm Not Running"

It was the first thing he said when met in the corridors of University Hall. "Why interview me? Dad's running for President, not I. All I can see for you to say is, 'Philip Willkie entered Harvard this week. He is studying history. He is one of the 4,000-odd students there.' You can get that out of the University catalogue!"

It was the last thing he said as he waved good-by to his interviewer (with a back-platform gesture, incidentally) on the steps of Widener Library. "I don't see how you can make a story out of that. But if I've said anything that's dynamite, it's off the records, please."

In between, he had filled out official blanks in University Hall, joined the Co-op (the Harvard Co-operative Society), dodged traffic in Harvard Square, did some shopping, and headed back for the Library, all the while carrying on a running conversation with his interviewer.

Rambling and discoursive, talking at a machine gun rate, colorful in phrasing, and showing good nature and boundless energy, he was making a real story where he insisted there was none.

Talks Like Father

Like his father, he talks with a distinctive Hoosier twang, and like his father, as one writer has put it, "his tongue is on ball bearings and

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

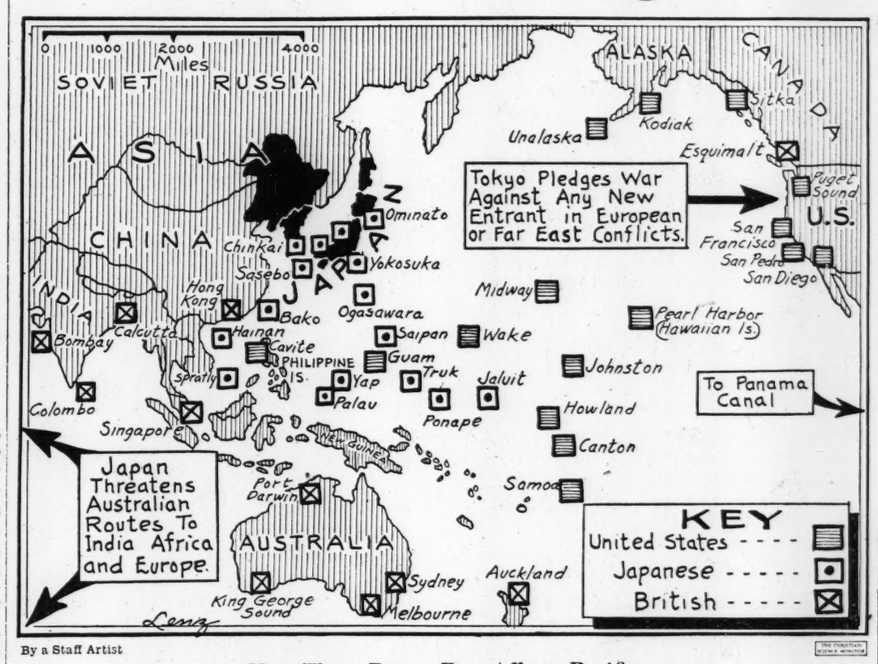
'Just One of 4,000'

Wide World

Philip Willkie

Son of Wendell L. Willkie and "just one of 4,000-odd" Harvard students.

Axis and Japanese Sign Pact To Divide Europe and Asia; Direct Warning to U. S. Seen



By a Staff Artist

How Three-Power Pact Affects Pacific

Strategic bases and stations in the Pacific affected by Japanese military pact with Germany and Italy showing the area in which Japanese influence against ship lanes connecting the Antipodes with Africa and Europe, as well as American lines to the Orient, might be invoked.

Rome and Berlin give up heritage of Europe in Asia to block American intervention.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 27 — Germany and Italy today took out a Japanese insurance policy against the possibility of American intervention in the war.

For this insurance they renounced Europe's century-old heritage in Asia officially and fully recognized Japan's claim to control of Far Eastern destinies.

The bargain was struck in the chandeliered diplomatic room of Adolf Hitler's huge chancellery here this noon in the form of a three-cornered pact for military, economic, and political collaboration.

The key provision of the pact pledges Germany, Italy, and Japan "to assist one another with all political, economic, and military means when one of the three contracting powers is attacked by a power not at preesnt involved in the European war or in the Chinese-Japanese conflict."

Warning to U. S.

Though not mentioning any nation directly, the agreement is frankly interpreted by some Axis spokesmen as an implicit warning to the United States.

Invited to witness the new turn of Axis diplomacy were the foreign and domestic press and the full staff of the Italian and the Japanese Embassies. But the rest of the diplomatic corps was absent. Absent also was any evidence of Spain whose intended inclusion in the pact presumably would be indicated by events of the past two weeks here.

The three powers affirmed that the terms in no way affect the political status of any one of them as regards Soviet Russia. Germany, with its Russian nonaggression pact, is the closest of the three to the U. S. S. R.

The pact brings together the original membership of the anti-comintern accord but goes further than the old agreement, which was limited to an exchange of information for curbing activities of international communists.

The pact culminates the shift in German diplomatic direction which Herr Hitler made inevitable in his Sportpalast speech of Sept. 7. During the early summer and for some time after the Reichstag speech of July 19, the hope was still entertained here that compromise with Britain could end the war leaving Germany in control of continental Europe and European interests in the outside world relatively unimpaired.

British Empire Useful

Under such a compromise as was conceived here, the British Empire would have been a useful and profitable agency for the expansion of German trade and influence throughout the world.

But Britain refused to compromise. The prospect of the British Empire becoming an unofficial subsidiary of Germany had to be abandoned. Berlin was faced with a dilemma. To win the use of the British Empire it would first have to conquer England. But in conquering England it would almost certainly destroy the Empire which it desired to use. If it found it necessary to call in the assistance of allies in the attack, it would need a further division of profits of conquest.

On Sept. 7 Herr Hitler definitely committed himself to the offensive against England. This carried as a corollary the disintegration of the British Empire if the offensive should succeed.

From that moment on, therefore, the Wilhelmstrasse had to write off its books the possibility of saving Europe's state in Eastern Asia.

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Text of Axis-Japanese Treaty: Page 4.

Democracies Face Challenge by Axis

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Secretary Hull said today that Japan's alliance with the German-Italian Axis merely made clear "a relationship which has long existed in effect" and which the United States had taken into account in determining its own policies.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—Signing of the German-Italian-Japanese alliance—the first military alliance in history admittedly directed against the United States—has drawn a sharper line between the forces of democracy and totalitarianism, while bringing the United States face-to-face with one of the gravest challenges in its history, official Washington admitted today.

Faced with an unmistakable warning to stay out of Europe and the Far East under the threat of full "economic, political, and military" action by the totalitarian powers, the United States must decide how it can most effectively aid the British and Chinese nations in their struggle against aggression.

Having already taken strong action against Japan through the imposition of an embargo upon the export of iron and steel scrap, the United States now faces the possibility of Japanese reprisals that may bring world conflagrations appreciably nearer American shores, it was unofficially declared.

Firm on Foreign Policy

At the same time, the feeling is strong in official and diplomatic circles that the open alliance of Japan with Italy and Germany will increase, rather than decrease, American determination to protect what is left of world democracy and that the alliance is an indication of weakness as well as of strength.

That the United States will not be deterred from its present foreign policy was indicated by the announcement that a delegation of prominent Americans, favoring immediate increased aid to Britain, conferred with Secretary of State Cordell Hull yesterday and was scheduled to see the President today. It was also indicated by a report from the Department of Commerce revealing that during the month of August there occurred a 60 per cent increase in the shipment of American machine tools to Britain.

Diplomatic circles here are inclined to the belief that the tripartite agreement is aimed to forestall any Anglo-American agreement over the joint use of British air and naval bases in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, particularly the great base at Singapore.

Bombers and Flying Boats

These same sources admitted that this direct totalitarianism challenge might cause some alteration in what was described as America's already fixed determination to use the British bases, but did not think it probable. They point out that American commitments to Britain have now gone so far and the general American recognition of what would happen to this country were Britain defeated is so widespread that an Anglo-American "Pacific defense" agreement is still "in the books."

Despite Nazi assertions that the alliance is "an answer to the de-

Tokyo Posters Ban U. S.-British Action

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Sept. 27

Posters asserting "Japan won't permit Britain or the United States to interfere in East Asia" were pasted up today near the United States Embassy.

Printed in Japanese and English, they appeared on the heels of the United States' banning export of scrap metal to all save Western Hemisphere countries and Britain.

"Firm determination is demanded to safeguard Japan's southern lifeline from the United States," the posters said.

stroyer deal between the United States and Great Britain," White House and State Department sources still maintain that Britain will soon receive at least 25 flying fortress-type long-range bombers and an equal number of flying boats.

Oil Embargo to Follow?

Those close to the formulation of American foreign policy assert that the direct Anti-American character of the new tri-partite agreement may well increase the Administration's determination to give Britain not only a greater share of this country's current war material production but also a greater portion of its surplus or overage equipment.

It was pointed out that while the American embargo upon the export of iron and steel scrap to Japan was undoubtedly a severe step and would have heavy repercussions upon the efficiency of Japanese industry, it was only the first of many such steps which the United States could take.

It is held here that the question of an over-all oil embargo upon Japan is still being held over that nation's head to see what line of policy Tokyo adopts during the coming weeks. In addition, the United States which is now receiving an estimated 35 to 40 per cent of Japan's exports to countries outside of the yen-bloc and is contributing between 45 and 50 per cent of all Japanese purchases outside this bloc, is in a position to bring tremendous economic pressure upon that country.

Officials here estimate that if the United States were to take the single step of stopping all purchase of Japanese silk, it would shake Japanese economy from top to bottom. The export of raw silk in 1939 gave Japan 24 per cent of its foreign currency, and 86.3 per cent of this silk went to the United States.

It is such considerations as these that lead officials here to the belief that while Germany can as yet do very little to help Japan, the United States can do a great deal to injure it, if Japanese aggression forces the issue.

Bata Loses Work Permits For Czech 'Expert' Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—Charging the Bata Shoe Company, one of the world's largest shoe manufacturers, with use of child labor, payment of low wages, and an apprenticeship system "that is utterly foreign to this country," Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General, made public yesterday a ruling from the immigration and naturalization division of the Department of Justice, refusing extension of visitors' permits of 12 Czech executives and 47 employees.

The 59 included in the group entered the United States from Czechoslovakia in May, 1939, to help transplant the Bata speed-up method of manufacturing cheap shoes in competition with shoe manufacturers in Lynn, Boston, St. Louis, and elsewhere. The company set up a $2,000,000 factory at Belcamp, Md., and operates a chain of some 50 retail stores in the East and Middle West. The technical ground given in the order issued today for deportation is that the company misrepresented the character of the work to be performed by the alien workers and the methods of manufacture at the Belcamp plant, and that there was nothing in the process which required any skills unknown to American workers.

Control of Workers Charged

In explaining the order today, Mr. Jackson went verbally far beyond the technical terms of the decision. He recalled that the company had been fined for low-wage payment under the Wage-Hour Act, and that an injunction had been brought against it under the child labor statutes. He charged that the chief distinguishing feature of the Bata system was its apprenticeship, dormitory and rigid control of the personal lives of workers, which virtually, he asserted, made young workers the wards of the company, under agreement with their parents, entered into when the youths themselves were legally too young to make such an agreement themselves.

Asked what would become of the $2,000,000 Bata investment, Mr. Jackson said that there was nothing to prevent the factory from continuing, if it employed "American methods."

A still further and graver charge is being made in Washington against the company, though this was not mentioned either in the official order today, or in Mr. Jackson's verbal comment.

'Persona Grata' With Reich

It is learned from unimpeachable sources that Government investigators, after careful inquiry, have assembled data indicating a possible connection between Bata interests and the Nazi economic system. Czechoslovakia, of course, is now part of the German domain. The Bata company has a score or more of factories around the world.

"None of the (Government) files contain any evidence to establish that the Bata Shoe Company, or its affiliates in the United States are, at the present time, engaged in

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

Registrations Up In Pleasure Cars

By the Associated Press

Detroit, Sept. 27

The Nation's motorists registered 2,341,091 new passenger cars during the first eight months of this year, R. L. Polk & Company reported upon completion of August registration totals for the entire country.

A year ago, 1,821,043 new registrations were reported for the comparable period.

Truck sales for the first eight months of this year totaled 391,011 units. For the similar period a year ago they numbered 337,096.

Text of Willkie Speech Giving Farm Program

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 27 (AP)—Following is the text of a speech by Wendell L. Willkie for a Republican rally last night:

I have come to this great center of the farm belt tonight to give you some of my views on agriculture. I think I view it as you do. Although I have lived in the East lately, I spent the first 37 years of my life in the middle west During my youth I worked as a farmhand in this part of the country. I have never lost touch with the farm. I have invested the large part of my savings in farm land. My farms are farms—not show places. I do not pretend to be a specialist in agricultural problems, but I have given them long and thoughtful study. To me, agriculture is the foundation of America.

The American farm family is the custodian of our traditional democratic virtues. It is the bulwark of the courageous and independent middle class. It is the principal replenisher of our city populations. It supports our churches and other character-building institutions. These are among my reasons for believing that a prosperous agriculture is vital to the preservation of a democratic society based on private property. It is an indispensable requirement of national security.

Recovery and the Farm

In view of world conditions today, and of the necessity for national unity, it is imperative that we set to work on a program for domestic recovery. But this objective cannot be achieved without recovery in agriculture.

I regard myself as most fortunate in having as my running mate, Senator McNary, who for more than 20 years has been a great leader in the fight for agricultural equality. There is no man in whom the farmers of America have more confidence, or who is more deserving of that confidence. It shall be my purpose, if elected, to avail myself of his ability and experience. And in the course of this campaign, Senator McNary will undertake full discussions of the major phases of our task.

Fundamentally, the farm problem arises out of the fact that our farm population, comprising 24 per cent of our total population, receives only 12 per cent of our national income. This basic lack of balance has caused a growing volume of discussion and legislation, culminating in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933. This act embodied ideas which have been widely discussed in both political parties and by farm leaders. Its announced purposes were to reduce burdensome surpluses, adjust the supply of agricultural products to demand, and bring agricultural prices and income to parity.

National Farm Policy

These purposes still constitute our national farm policy. That policy is established. It is not a partisan issue. There must be no abandonment of it. America can never go back to the situation in which agriculture, because of of the ignorance of both parties, was treated as a step-child.

That I say as to the policy. The policy of government action to correct unbalance, to make and preserve agriculture a full partner in America, is written into laws, is approved by both parties. There it must stand.

But we all understand that the policy is one thing and programs are another. Programs have to be measured and remeasured, studied and restudied, revised and improved constantly, with a view to making them work and to meeting new conditions.

A set of programs is in operation. Even as to the programs I take no narrow or partisan attitude. I see in them honest purposes, some real values, and various points from which we must proceed.

Questions Farm Program

Nevertheless we cannot assume that programs designed to achieve the aims of a policy are in themselves sacred. And certainly there are fair questions to be raised about present farm programs. I do not believe that their most ardent supporters would contend that they have reached, or even come within striking distance, of their objectives.

There are, however, certain important programs which seem to contribute to the realization of the objectives that we want. Subject to improvements, I therefore propose to continue them. They can be enumerated briefly as follows:

First and foremost: Let me put soil conservation program. The conservation of natural resources is not a partisan issue. No party can claim a copyright on it. I propose that the present program be continued and strengthened. And I propose that, to a greater extent than heretofore, genuine conservation practices be made the basis for benefit payments.

Keep Commodity Loans

Second: Commodity loans, despite some inherent dangers, should be retained until some better method of assisting farmers to finance their surpluses can be worked out.

Everyone knows that, within limits, surpluses are not only unavoidable, but beneficial in assuring consumers of an adequate supply under all conditions.

Every producer and distributor of industrial goods keeps stocks and secures credit to carry them from private financial institutions. Such institutions, however, are not equipped to furnish credit to enable farmers to carry their surpluses through periods when markets are demoralized.

It is, therefore, necessary that the Federal Government take over that function.

Urges Rural Electrification

Third—Ever since 1933 I have been advocating rural electrification. I think the present program should be developed and extended.

I propose to authorities in Washington that Congress make available a reasonable sum, say $100,000,000, from which either municipal plants or private plants could borrow money from rural lines, or some portion of them, provided the borrowers agreed to distribute electricity to the farmers at reasonable rates.

If by reason of its increased use such a line should earn a return on the investment, the borrower could pay back his loan to the revolving fund.

It is my belief that if such a program could be adopted in addition to the present plan, there would be twice as many rural lines in America as there are today.

Farm Credit Necessary

Fourth—We must have an adequate system of farm credit. Interest rates should be as low as the cost of money will permit. These lending operations should be supervised by a Government agency independent of the Department of Agriculture and free from political control. The ultimate goal should be farmer ownership.

Fifth—Crop insurance on wheat has resulted in great benefit to insured producers. We have not had enough experience to determine whether it will be a success in the long run. But I favor its continuance until a full test has been made.

New Deal Misses Roots

Such, in the briefest possible form, are the current programs that I indorse. But will any one argue that these programs are enough? They have helped many thousands of farmers to feel more secure. Yet the simple objectives that we all desire so much are still far off. How can we bring those objectives closer?

The answer, I believe, lies in this: that the New Deal, intrigued with elaborate economic theories, has failed to go to the roots of our problem. The simple laws of American economics have slipped through its fingers.

The farmer should get a greater share of our national income; but this objective would be immeasurably easier to reach if our national income were growing rapidly instead of remaining practically stationary.

I have said many times that agriculture and industry must go up and down together. It is not a coincidence that we have had about 10,000,000 workers unemployed during a period when agricultural prices have been far below parity.

When farm income is up, farmers buy more manufactured products and thereby increase employment. But it is equally true that the cities buy more farm products when their incomes are increased above certain levels.

Sees New Deal Failure

This was shown in a recent Government study. Families with incomes between $500 to $1,000 per year spent twice as much for food as did those with incomes under $500. As incomes increased above $1,000 per year, the increases in food expenditures were less rapid, but still significant.

Yet Government figures show that there are 20,000,000 persons in families who spend on the average of 5 cents or less per person per meal.

In failing to establish recovery, the New Deal has failed the farmer, just as much as it failed the businessman and the worker. The best farm program in the world cannot correct that failure. It is basic and all-embracing.

I have pledged myself to win recovery for America. This pledge is just as important to the farmer as it is to the factory worker or the businessman.

And I know how to fulfill it.

Expansion Stunted

Besides failing to achieve a recovery without which we cannot hope to cure the farm problem, the New Deal has made the mistake of concentrating almost exclusively on the problems of production.

It has made little effort to expand the domestic market that still exists. Yet this would be a practical line along which to work.

Science points the way to greater utilization of farm crops. It will be my policy to develop new industries as rapidly as possible which will increase both farm and national income. The Department of Agriculture should expand its studies on the marketing and redistribution of farm products.

We should encourage every effort to reduce the cost of transporting farm products to market, including Federal aid for the construction of farm-to-market roads.

Encourage Co-operatives

Co-operative marketing should be given attention and encouragement. The marketing agreement program, which has operated successfully in connection with the marketing of dairy products and fresh fruits and vegetables, and which was supported almost unanimously by Republican members of Congress, should be continued.

And as long as we have our present relief and unemployment problem, we should continue the policy of distributing surplus commodities to the poor.

The failure of the domestic market is one root of the present farm problem. The failure of the export market is another. We are prone to blame the New Deal in the first instance and exonerate it in the second. We are apt to accept the foreign situation as something entirely beyond our cotrol.

Foreign Policy Injurious

But this is not the case. As I pointed out recently in San Francisco, our entire foreign policy, beginning with the London Conference in 1933, has been such as to injure and weaken the democratic nations, our best customers.

This weakening of the democracies, and the consequent war that is ravaging them today, has deprived us of an enormous portion of our foreign markets.

Even in spite of the war, we must adopt a far-sighted foreign trade policy to take advantage of every sound opportunity for the restoration of those vital foreign markets. Such a program may have to be worked out gradually and the goal may be far distant, but I pledge that, if I am elected to administer this government, I will take advantage of every opportunity to that end.

Meanwhile, we must remember that there are certain agricultural commodities of which we have exportable surpluses, such as wheat and cotton, the price of which is fixed in world markets. It is well recognized that as long as a part of these products go into foreign markets at world prices, industrial recovery, no matter how complete, will not result in an adequate and fair price.

Farmers producing such commodities are in the position of having to buy in a protected American market and having to sell in a world market. It seems to me that special treatment must be accorded these commodities.

Outlines Farm Program

This, then, is my farm program: Let us take over—and improve if possible—those elements of the present program which are helping the farmer in his battle against the contracting economy that the New Deal has brought about.

But let us not pretend that that program is our solution. We must go to the roots of our trouble. By the application of the simple laws of economics we must expand the domestic market and the foreign market.

We will try to eliminate discrimination between different areas and different branches of agriculture. We will simplify the regulations and make them easier to understand.

We will have less bureaucracy and more local control. We will operate the program so as to favor the family-type farm.

We will cut down the cost of administration and eliminate unnecessary employees.

Man Who Knows Farming

It is my purpose to choose as Secretary of Agriculture a man who knows agriculture, a man who holds as firmly as I do the absolute conviction that our national objectives for American farmers must be attained.

And now I ask you to turn with me and face this whole farm problem in the broader, truly American way, recognizing that, big as it is, it is but part of our national problem.

I ask you all to support me, in this critical period of our history, in this time of all times when unity is needed, in bringing every group together in a spirit of cooperation and good-will.

A number of leading farm organizations have repeatedly urged the President during the last several years to convene a conference of representatives of farm, labor, industrial and consumer groups to make a concerted attack on the joint problem of prosperity.

Promises Conference

The New Deal, however, has been consistently and coldly deaf to such proposals—until this 1940 campaign came along and made it seem expedient to listen.

I promise, and not under pressure, that if elected President I will convene a White House conference of representatives of all our great groups—farm, factory, labor and consumer—to tackle the job, at long last, of ending economic stagnation and of preventing a common disaster.

The policy of this Administration has been to handle the problems of each group as entirely separate and distinct. Instead of working together, each group has found it necessary to fight for whatever advantage it can gain.

The farmer, the worker, the investor and the business man have been like four horses attached to the same evener, the reins in the hands of a reckless driver, and all horses plunging spasmodically in different directions.

Those horses must pull together. We cannot hope to save this democracy of ours any other way. If you will charge me with that responsibility I will see to it that the pull is strong and smooth. I will, with your help, bring this nation of ours together.

Speed and Comfort Spell Modern Travel

The Fall and Winter Season Gets Under Way

Upper—An observation-buffet-lounge car of the Pennsylvania Railroad's "Trail Blazer." Lower left—The Twentieth Century of the New York Central. Lower right—The General Motors Diesel-Powered Super-Chief of the Santa Fe Railroad, which has cut Chicago-Los Angeles running time.

Railroads Are Making Plans For Season of Heavy Travel

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Nation's railroads are tuning up their trains for what they anticipate will be a banner season of resort travel to the South, West, Mexico, and other regions which draw autumn and winter pleasure vacationists, including such places as the ski territory of northern New England; Sun Valley Lodge in Idaho, and such national parks as remain open the year around.

Spring and summer rail travel did not reach the peak forecast early this year by leading tourist officials. It wasn't until August that the vacation business began to hum, and then it was too late for the railroads to make up the slack that occurred during June and July.

However, the railroads have closed their books on this unpleasant picture and are opening a new one for the next six months. New streamlined trains are being built with the confidence that wherever one of these colorful speedsters enters service it promptly will create a surge of travel along the route it follows.

Florida Travel

To Florida, the Seaboard will double the length of its Silver Meteor, while the Atlantic Coast Line and the Florida East Coast likewise will increase the number of cars in their three Champion trains for seven to fourteen. The addition is an answer to the public's demand for space on these fast trains from New York to Miami and St. Petersburg. Even in summer this demand continued and all expense tours operated at extremely low rates enabling thousands of travelers to visit the Sunshine State.

A new service, comparable with that from New York to Miami, will be inaugurated Dec. 1, when the Illinois Central and Pennsylvania and connecting lines will place three similar seven-car streamliners in the run from the shores of Lake Michigan to Biscayne Bay on a 29½-hour schedule.

The all-expense, escorted tours of the North Western-Union Pacific to California this winter will be expanded to accommodate the number of travelers who are finding this mode of travel a convenient and pleasurable method of travel.

Mexico, perennial favorite today, continues to be the objective of so many Americans that through trains from the States are running daily in two and three sections. Diamond Tours, maintained by a railroad but sold by all travel agents in various cities, features Mexico, by way of New Orleans and San Antonio, while similar tours—all-expense, but on a basis of independent travel—are maintained to New Orleans and the Mississippi Gulf Coast as well as to Natchez, for the Garden Club pilgrimages.

Eastern Trains

In the East, one of the modern new trains inaugurated during the past season—The East Wind, from Washington, D. C., to Portland and Bangor, Maine—proved to be one of the most popular new services ever put into operation. Set up to handle 180 passengers, the peak load on one day was 440 passengers, so that the specially-painted silver and canary-colored cars had to be supplemented by four to six green New Haven or red Pennsylvania coaches daily. With low fares, inexpensive meals in "grille cars" and other innovations, it proved to be a profitable adventure.

Another novel development is that of the "sleeper-coach," which is being tested on various western railroads, and already has proved its efficacy as a new mode of train travel. Built to "sleep" 45 passengers, it is essentially a day coach divided into compartments, which can, in turn, be converted into sleeping facilities at night in berths of three in a tier. Sold at a rate of $5 for three nights between Chicago and Coast cities the first cars averaged 42 passengers on their runs and encouraged the Pullman Company and the railroads to add similar cars on other long runs.

The coming winter season will, according to careful surveys and estimates made by Florida railroads, hotels and communities, produce the largest volume of Florida tourist travel ever experienced. That the railways are ready is attested to not only by the additional space to be made available on the coach streamliners, but also by plans to have numerous sections of the Florida Special ready to meet the demands of Pullman patrons. Other famous Pullman trains to the southland from New York include the Miamian and the Orange Blossom Special, while from Chicago, are the Floridan, Dixie Limited, Florida Arrow, and others.

President Is Silent on Axis, Talks Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—President Roosevelt met today with his highest defense advisers, and with leading British diplomatic representatives. He refused to comment, however, at his press conference on the new Berlin-Rome-Tokyo alliance.

The President met his defense advisers at 12:30 p. m., following a 15-minute conference with the Marquis of Lothian, the British Ambassador; Neville M. Butler, British Embassy Counsellor, and Sir Walter Leighton.

Called to the defense meeting were Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Assistant Secretary Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and Undersecretary James W. Forrestal, William C. Knudsen, Chief of Naval Operations Admiral R. Stark and Army Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshal.

The President also meets this afternoon with his full Cabinet in a regular conference. It was presumed that the Cabinet would consider the East and West Axis Pact.

Earlier in the day an "Aid to Britain" delegation under the Chairmanship of Chester Rowell, Editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, called on the President, urging immediate, increased aid to Great Britain.

Their presence in Washington, and call upon Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, yesterday, continued the sharp debate which has begun in the Senate, where a group of Senators, many of them isolationists, are bitterly attacking proposals to turn 25 of the Army's "flying fortresses" over to London.

Demands were heard yesterday for a Congressional investigation of William Allen White's "Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies." The Committee was declared by Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri to advocate turning over 25 flying fortresses, 20 of the Navy's motor torpedo boats, and the Air Corps' famous "secret bombsight."

British Preferences

However, latest information in Washington puts considerable doubt upon whether Britain really wants the older type of "flying fortresses." The big B-17 type, four-engine bombers were first delivered to the Government in 1915. They are designed to do long-range patrol work against ships at sea, and do not carry armor protection for fuel tanks and crew quarters, now general in view of European air battles.

Furthermore they carry crews of eight or nine, whereas the British are understood to chiefly want planes with smaller crews. At present, it is said, it is easier to build planes than train crews, and Britain hesitates to risk so large a trained group in one airplane.

The newer B-17B type of "fortress" is armored, and is faster and might prove more valuable to Britain, though the crews are still large. It is the earlier B-17 machiines which have chiefly figured in British discussions.

Stimson Denies Plan

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, denied yesterday that any steps to turn the giant airplanes over to Britain were being taken so far as he knew. Senator Clark attacked such a proposal nevertheless and charged the White House is leading the country "directly into the path of war."

Captors Split de Tristan Reward For Subduing Kidnaper of Baby

REDWOOD CITY, Calif., Sept. 27 (AP)—The wealthy parents of Baby Marc de Tristan arranged a cash reward last night for the two men who rescued the child and subdued his kidnaper last Sunday in the mountains near Placerville.

Recipients of the money will be Cecil Wetzel, sawmill owner, and Ellis Wood, a logger, who were credited by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation with capturing Wilhelm Jakob Muhlenbroich, German alien charged with the abduction.

The Count and Countess Marc de Tristan, parents of the three-year-old boy, said they, at the request of Messrs Wetzel and Wood, would not reveal the amount of the reward; but the San Francisco Chronicle said it would total "between $25,000 and $30,000."

Mr. Wetzel and Mr. Wood will split the reward, and "everybody is very happy," the Countess said.

Muhlenbroich, whose custody was given San Mateo County authorities by the FBI, said he expected "no sympathy from anyone" and commended the FBI for "the manner in which they conducted this case."

FBI officers said he had made a full confession of his plot to hold the child for $100,000 ransom, which never was paid.

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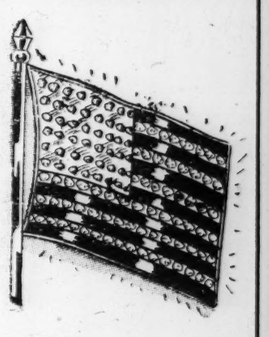

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Senate and House Seek Agreement on Merit Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—Senate and House have now both passed preliminary versions of the Ramspeck bill to bring some 150,000 hitherto politically appointed Government workers under the civil service. If the two Houses can now reconcile important differences in the two versions of the bill before Congress leaves Washington, one of the largest mass inclusions of Government jobs in the merit system in history will occur.

Already most nonpolicy making Federal jobs within the President's power to bring under civil service have been so treated. There is left however an army of 200,000 or more Federal positions which are specifically put on the patronage shelf by the Congressional acts establishing them. These are relics of the not very distant time when every Congressman was a patronage broker, whose argument for reelection included the list of the local boys and girls whom he had put on the Federal payroll.

Now increasing demands for efficiency, mounting deficits, and the constant pressure of public opinion have forced Congressmen toward reform. They have also found patronage jobs a nuisance to themselves, in many cases making, as one Congressman put it, for every political post assigned "nine disappointed constituents and one ingrate."

Jobs Under Merit Plan

Some of the groups not under civil service are minor posts or part-time jobs that are not susceptible to civil service regulation, like the farmers who keep readings of water levels of flood streams and rivers. But if the Ramspeck bill goes into effect an army of perhaps 150,000 full-time Government workers will be blanketed in, and the jobs brought into the merit system for good.

The Ramspeck bill authorizes the President to extend civil service to any agencies and positions now exempt by statute, with certain exemptions that differ between the House and Senate amendments.

Under the Ellender amendment in the Senate, the bill is weakened by exempting Assistant United States District Attorneys; Deputy Marshals and Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue.

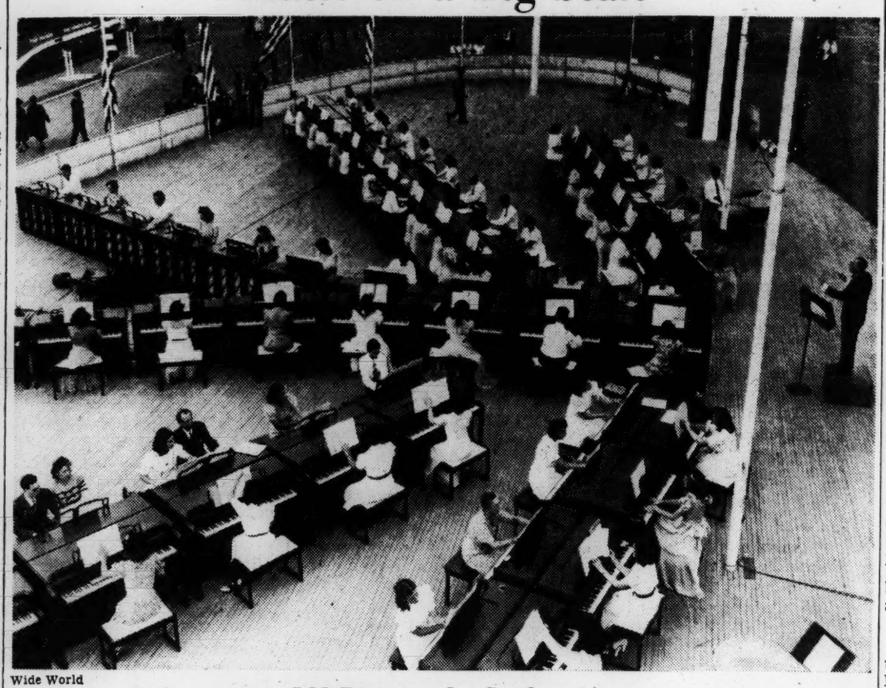
Under a House amendment—also proposed but defeated in the Senate—the civil service extension would not apply to workers from States who are above their civil service quota which is fixed on a percentage State Population basis.

Other Exemptions

In addition, both houses have exempted the Work Projects Administration, on the ground that it is a temporary agency, and the Tennessee Valley Authority, which runs an iron-clad anti-patronage merit system of its own.

Supporters of the Ramspeck bill agree that under a perfect system competitive examinations might be enforced upon the present occupants of these jobs, most of whom are probably Democrats, before giving them the security of civil service. But even agencies like the Civil Service Reform League and the League of Women Voters agree that such a proposal would be out of the question in practical legislation "and that the merit system has always made its gains in the past by blanketing in" existing employees, and thereafter keeping the jobs free from politics. Contrary to past experience, the pending Ramspeck bill would compel incumbents to take an actual, though noncompetitive, examination to prove their fitness, expected to weed out 10 or 20 per cent of present political jobholders.

Music on a Big Scale



Wide World

101 Pianos and a Conductor

A general view of the mass piano festival of 101 pianos in the Court of Peace at the New York World Fair. It was one of the big features of the Fair's music week. The recital lasted an hour and included 186 students and instructors under the direction of Frank Wilking of Chicago. It was said to be the largest outdoor festival ever given. The pianos came from Chicago and the students and instructors who had practiced for two weeks came from cities in the East. It was a windy day and most of the playing was done with one hand as the players held their music with the other.

Women in Front Ranks in Presidential Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—It would be hard to recall a campaign year since woman's suffrage when women of the major parties were busier at their respective political loyalties than they are today, to which both Republican and Democratic contingents are bringing crusade ardor.

The Democratic women got a pre-campaign feather in their cap in Chicago when the New Deal high command opened platform deliberations to their counsel. That, added to the fact that quite a handful of them now hold important government posts, would have been enough to put them in good fettle even if their organization were not the seasoned get-out-the-vote instrument it is. Election precinct schools on a nation-wide scale feature the "grass roots" character of their method.

Republican women, keyed to the Wendell L. Willkie "Battle-of-America" slogan, are out with an intensive zeal that has even sent corps of them into the busiest New York City streets to sew Willkie buttons upon the lapels of all and sundry.

Detroit Meeting

Climax of their preliminaries to the heavy business of October is in Detroit on Monday when Republican women from 40 states will hear Mr. Willkie under the auspices of the National Federation of Republican Women's Clubs, in convention there Sept. 30 and Oct. 1. The Willkie mass meeting will be at Detroit's Olympic Auditorium and an audience of 20,000 is expected for the address, which will be radiocast over the National Broadcasting Company's network from 8:30 to 9 o'clock, Eastern standard time. Mayor Edward Jeffries of Detroit, will make the welcoming speech and Mrs. Joyce Arneill, of Denver, Colo., head of the Federation, will introduce the nominee.

Earlier in the day the Federation will honor Mrs. Willkie and Mrs. Charles L. McNary, wife of the Republican Vice-Presidential candidate, at a luncheon.

The convention will be set to campaign tempo, stressing the rôle of women in removing the New Deal from power and electing Mr. Willkie as a candidate who "stands for invincible preparedness, sane economic recovery and equality and opportunity for all." Women leaders from coast to coast will participate in the proceedings.

Republican women of the 17 Eastern states set the organizational pattern for their 1940 campaign at a regional conference here early in September. Its set-up includes a division to direct work among 750,000 negro women in the East.

In addition, the United Republican Finance Committee has a woman's division headed by Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, whose collections, now in excess of $72,412, represent the "largest number of single gifts in a similar period of any political campaign."

Busy Center

The women's division of the Democratic National Committee is, as usual, a busy campaign center, with an experience ranging back over two decades of practical participation in get-out-the-vote drives. Directing the program of its 30,000 workers is Mrs. Thomas F. McAllister, of Grand Rapids, Mich., whose advisory committee is composed of Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach, and Miss Mary Dawson, the latter a leader in social work, dairy farming and social legislation who emerged from retirement for the campaign because she would be "sorry indeed to see Mr. Willkie going through his novitiate on foreign affairs in the grave crisis that confronts this country."

Some large-scale events are listed on the women's division calendar, Mrs. Charles W. Tillett, of Raleigh, N. C., Chairman of its National Speakers' Bureau, has booked a list of headliners, including Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, American Minister to Norway before the Nazi invasion, who will address a large meeting at Atlantic City, N. J., on Oct. 5; Secretary of Labor Frances W. Perkins, who will speak in Detroit the same day; Mrs. Nellie Taylor-Ross, Director of the Mint; Miss Josephine Roche, Miss Josephine Schain, Miss Helen Gahagan, Representative Mary T. Norton, of New Jersey, and Mrs. Jud Collier, farmer's wife of Mumford, Texas.

A recently organized group is the Daughters for Roosevelt Committee, headed by Miss Peggy Le Boutellier, with Miss Trude Pratt, Miss Anne Whitman, and Miss Diana Barrymore among its members.

Capable Motorist

PEORIA, Ill. (AP)—A policeman hailed a motorist who had snarled traffic by trying to make a "U" turn on a busy street.

"Say, you can't do that," he barked, walking over to the car.

The motorist glanced left, right, and then at the policeman.

"Oh, I believe I can make it," he reassured the officer.

Jobs in August Almost at Record

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 27

Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, reports that expanding industrial activity, notably in industries producing national defense needs, boosted August employment to the highest August level on record with the exception of August, 1937.

She estimated that nearly 36,000,000 workers were employed in August, an increase of 1,130,000 over August, 1939.

Gerson Forced Out In N. Y. as Communist

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—Simon Gerson resigned today as confidential assistant to Borough President Stanley M. Isaacs of Manhattan, position in which he has been under fire by various critics since Feb. 1, 1938, because of his membership in the Communist Party.

The resignation, effective immediately, was anonunced as an application was being made in the State Supreme Court by James A. Heverin, a service officer of the New York State Department of the American Legion, to force the Municipal Civil Service Commission to oust Mr. Gerson from public office.

Smith Denounces Third Term, Will Campaign for Willkie

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—Appealing against the re-election of President Roosevelt as a November outcome that would mean the passing of the Democratic Party, Alfred E. Smith today was preparing to take the stump as a major speaker in the campaign to elect Wendell L. Willkie.

Long a central figure in the New York political scene before the advent of the New Deal legions in 1932 as four-time Governor of New York State and Democratic Presidential nominee in 1928, Mr. Smith is this year making his second bolt from the Roosevelt ticket.

On the Willkie campaign national speakers' list for several addresses, he had indicated today that one of these will be in New York City, in a congratulatory message to the newly-formed Democrats-for-Willkie Club in populous Brooklyn where, he said, he hoped to visit in the campaign "to discuss with my old friends some of the things that are close to my heart." The work being done in Kings County for Mr. Willkie was setting "a splendid example to all Americans," he added.

"These are times that stir men's souls," his message continues. "I know it requires courage and fortitude for you to stand out against the Colossus of the New Deal. We Democrats who believe in the principles of Jefferson, Jackson, Cleveland and Wilson know that Wendell L. Willkie typified these fundamentals and that the whole future of our American system of democracy is in danger. The third term would destroy the Democratic Party."

Other tentatively scheduled forums for Mr. Smith are Boston, Mass., Jersey City, N. J., and Chicago, Ill., where the Irish vote has strong contingents and is off the Democratic reservation this year according to Republican strategists.

Prophecies of U. S. Admiral Approached by World Events

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—At the very hour of his 100th birthday anniversary, world events were fulfilling today the prophecies of Rear Admiral Alfred Thayer Mahan, American exponent of sea power, and United States policy was being molded by his recommendations of 50 years ago.

"Many of his analyses, prior to the first World War, read as though they had been recently written," said President Roosevelt yesterday in a letter to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox.

"Those teachings are as fundamental today as they were then," said Mr. Knox in a message to the naval services in honor of Admiral Mahan's centenary.

Admiral Mahan, who passed on in 1914, warned repeatedly against the upsurge of German land and naval strength. He cautioned the United States that the British Fleet might become too preoccupied with its own interests to bother with this country.

Combination of Fleets

He advocated a Navy that could cope with the two mightiest fleets of that day, the British and French. Today, with a 201-ship, 70 per cent naval expansion program, such an armada is under construction, designed to resist any possible combination of powers in either ocean.

As a second measure to "maintain our rights," he insisted that the United States seaboard should be safeguarded against bombardment. He exercised strong influence for the acquisition of Hawaii as a Fleet outpost, and for years urged the necessity for Caribbean bases and the Panama Canal.

Today, as if in belated response to his urgings, an Army-Navy committee is surveying eight sites for bases, from Newfoundland to the northeast tip of South America, leased to the United States by Great Britain in exchange for overage destroyers.

Resistance at Distance

The President recalled that Admiral Mahan "wrote that to all intents and purposes America separated from Europe and Africa and Asia by wide oceans is insular in geography and that, therefore, threats of aggression can best be met at a distance from our shores rather than on the seacoast itself."

"Translated into terms of the whole American hemisphere," Mr. Roosevelt said, "This is equally true today."

Admiral Mahan also recommended that the United States and Britain, having similar interests, co-operate in the Far East, though without a formal alliance.

Born at West Point, N. Y., the son of a military academy professor, Admiral Mahan followed the sea for 25 years and then spent 30 years as a writer. His first book, "The Influence of Sea Power Upon History, 1660-1783," written in 1890, "effected a revolution in the study of naval history, and in the immediate outlook of the great European powers," Mr. Roosevelt said.

British Thanked

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Rear-Admiral Alfred Thayer Mahan's statement that in "Anglo-American naval supremacy lies the greatest hope of peace," was recalled by Rear Admiral R. L. Ghormley, United States naval observer, in a speech today.

Admiral Ghormley thanked British naval authorities for "invaluable assistance" given the United States through the "laboratory of the present war" to make the new United States fleet "the best that can be built."

Chinese and Japanese Unite Under U. S. Alien Registration

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Chinatown is stepping briskly up to the alien registration counter these days and having its fingerprints taken in a tempo that is far from dreamy.

The Japanese colony, the same.

Fong Quong Lum and Toshio Yoshioka and their neighbors are making haste to get ahead of the penalty date, Dec. 27, set by the Alien Registration Act.

Although Chinatown and the Japanese section virtually merge at points, the registration places for the two groups are many blocks apart. There is no special significance in this segregation other than convenience in dealing with the applicants through personnel which understands their language.

Any fears or qualms that might have been felt by aliens subject to registration have been pretty well discounted by the fact that the Post Office Department, known as a friendly agency to all, is doing the registering. This because its far-flung organization touches the remotest corner of the nation and and its outposts.

Checkup on Legality

When the registration is complete the documents will be turned over to the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the United States Department of Justice, which will then look to the legality of the residence of all registered.

But meanwhile, while the records are being assembled, the registration places are sanctuary for all aliens, whether they are legally present in the United States or not. The postal employees are interested solely in completing the record, and not in the apprehension of aliens unlawfully in this country.

Out at 1619 Laguna Street, north of the Civic Center, in a large and old frame building that is headquarters for the Japanese Association of America, the Japanese are registered.

Many blocks away, at 829 Stockton Street, on the edge of Chinatown, on the second floor of "The Chinese Central High School of America," the alien Chinese affirm their statements and give their fingerprints.

Personnel on Duty

Leland G. Kimlau, an American-born Chinese, United States veteran of the World War, is in charge of the Chinese registration. He has a small group of assistants, all American-born Chinese selected from Civil Service eligible lists. Mr. Kimlau is connected with San Francisco's Chinatown post office.

"We wish they would come along a little faster," he says. "We have 9,000 applications out, and don't want to get caught with a Christmas rush of registrants."

The main registration office, where all nationalities except Chinese and Japanese are registered, is in a vacant factory building at 1580 Howard Street.

Postal Inspector John F. Begley, in active charge of the city registration, estimates that there are 3,500 Japanese to be registered in San Francisco, and between 6,000 and 10,000 Chinese.

He knows that some aliens, not necessarily Asiatics, are registering despite the fact that they are illegally in the United States, hoping to obtain special consideration of their cases later through the fact that they registered voluntarily instead of waiting for the roundup of unregistered illegal aliens that is almost certain to follow the closing of registrations.

One such illegal alien phoned Inspector Begley and asked his advice on that point.

In the Background

The Department of Justice is staying well in the background while the postal service does the heavy spadework of the registration. If Chinatown and the Japanese and other less-definitely outlined foreign colonies register all or most of their alien citizens, the task of the G-men will be easy. If they do not, well, that is something for the future to tell.

At this particular season, however, while the registration is in full swing, San Francisco and the Far Western States in general have more reason than ever before to be conscious of their residents who have not, for one reason or another, ever become citizens.

And, doubtless, also, the aliens now called upon to step forward and declare themselves—or else—are more pointedly conscious than ever before of the privileges attendant upon such residence.

Equipment of New Weather Post In Alaska Awes the Eskimos

BARROW, Alaska, Sept. 27 (AP)—Balloons and helium tanks have the Eskimos open-mouthed around this northernmost community on the North American continent.

It's because the United States Weather Bureau, in its ever-widening attempt to plot storms before they blow and snows before they fall, has extended its observation here.

So John Jones of Chanute, Kan., will be as surprised as the Eskimos to know that the balloons and helium tanks are helping the Government tell him whether the time is ripe for a picnic or whether he'd better buy some antifreeze for his car.

The Eskimos are currently watching construction of a huge tower from which radio-controlled six-foot balloons carrying weather registering devices will be released.

The tower dominates the Barrow skyline—which otherwise is composed chiefly of the sheet-iron roofs of trading stores and the rough tops of native houses against a barren background of rolling tundra.

The balloons will be released over the top of the Arctic ice field, and the findings of the instruments will be transmitted southward from this weather-breeding area so United States citizens can get the jump on the elements.

Barrow will be remembered as the village of 111 families, four of them white, which is tucked away on Point Barrow, at the top of one's Alaska map.

It was a short distance from Barrow where Will Rogers and Wiley Post crashed their plane in 1935, and a monument to the pair was dedicated by a party of Oklahomans a couple of years ago.

It was at Barrow, too, that Sir George Hubert Wilkins, submarine and aerial explorer, made his base while searching unsuccessfully for the lost Russian airman—Sigismund Levaneffsky, and his transpolar, flying companions from Russia, the winter of 1937-38.

The balloons and tanks were brought here during the summer by ships which thread through the softened summer ice, and overland by airplane.

Camp Fire Girls Get New Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—The National Council of the Camp Fire Girls, under leadership of Mrs. Mary Beard, author and wife of Charles A. Beard, historian, today had laid down a four-point platform for the 278,000 Camp Fire Girls of America.

The platform, drawn up at the first day's session of the annual council meeting Sept. 26, calls for:

(1) Vitalization of American ideals of democracy.

(2) Treasuring and enriching of the cultural heritage of the world.

(3) Campaign for feminine fitness.

(4) Organization for community and World War service.

The platform will determine activities of the Camp Fire Girls during the coming year. The organization is co-operating with the American Red Cross, Needlework Guild, Bundles for Britain, and other war relief agancies.

Delegates from councils of Camp Fire Girls throughout the United states are attending the sessions.

Chattanooga Times Shares Salary Loss

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 25 (AP)—The Chattanooga Times announced it would pay 50 per cent of the salary loss suffered by employees called into military service who have dependents.

The policy will apply to those called by the National Guard or organized reserves.

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A Reader of The Christian Science Monitor
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Crossword Quiz Answers

F	A	T	I	M	A		S	P	A	R	T	A		
R	E	■	I	N	D	I	A	■	O	■	D	■	■	■
A	V	O	N	■	T	A	X	■	F	O	U	R	■	■
M	■	R	O	W	■	N	■	A	R	K	■	I	■	■
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M	U	N	I	C	H	■	M	A	K	E	O	U	T	■

Axis Plans to 'Divide and Rule'

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 27—The new 10-year military pact between Germany, Japan, and Italy does not greatly surprise authoritative circles here since it follows logically upon recent developments and had already been widely propagated by Axis Powers through neutral channels as a "decision of sensational and historical character affecting the destiny of Europe."

The policy which the six articles of the pact would lay down is that of divide and rule for Eurasia—possibly later for the world—in which Germany and Italy will control Europe and Japan dominate the Far East.

Very significant is Article 3 which refers to economic and military aid should "one of the three signatories be attacked by a nation not taking part in the war."

Import of the Pact

This indicates that Japan is free to continue its present policy toward Britain, but that should, for example, the United States be involved in war with Japan, then Germany and Italy go automatically to Japan's aid.

It is also interesting to note that the relations of the three signatories with Soviet Russia are not changed by the new pact which clearly indicates that in so far as the whole arrangement is not governed entirely by opportunism, the pact is directed against the British Empire and the United States.

How diplomatically active the Axis Powers have also been in Europe is indicated by visits of Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, to Rome, and of Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, and Ramon S. Suner, Spanish Minister of Interior, to Berlin.

These conversations, it is generally assumed here, are intended to show that they possess the diplomatic initiative and to mark the beginning of new military action in a new sphere.

Suprise Over Spain

Omission of Spain from the pact has caused general surprise. It had been expected that the presence in Berlin of Señor Suner would bring Spain's inclusion in the Axis—at least sufficiently so as to give German troops free passage through Spain in the event of an intended attack upon Gibraltar.

From all appearances, however, General Franco's orders to Señor Suner have been that Spain must be kept out of the war and that nothing more than moral support can be given to the Axis Powers in their war with Britain.

Reports from Spanish sources say that General Franco recently sent six well-armed divisions to Morocco. The fact is stated as evidence that General Franco has no intention of conducting war in the Spanish Peninsula.

It is not clear, however, whether these forces have some unstated mission in Northern Africa.

The situation generally points to the fact that Herr Hitler is preparing a new anti-British offensive in different parts of the Mediterranean, since his invasion of Britain is still unrealized.

Diplomatic Penetration

The Axis powers apparently intend as a result of their recent conversations to continue by present "diplomatic" methods their penetration of the Balkans. Local rivalries may be expected to be increased for this purpose—Bulgaria's territorial claims against Yugoslavia in Macedonia and against Greece in Thrace.

Bulgaria's equivocal position plays into their hands, and both Greece and Turkey are looking suspiciously at any move from Sofia which would drive a wedge toward the Aegian Sea, thus separating their common frontier.

The Turkish Minister to Athens has returned from Ankara with his Government's assurance, it is understood, that Turkey will give Greece military aid if attacked. But much will depend upon Russia's attitude—particularly whether that country will support Bulgaria's Aegian claims.

The possibility that the Axis will attempt a new action somewhere in Europe or Africa in the near future is strengthened by the belief that Herr Hitler, failing the capture of Britain this winter, must find a new sphere where he can attack vital British interests.

The Berlin-Rome Axis seeks to destroy Britain by the same three projects as Napoleon, namely, the invasion of Britain, continental blockade, and capture of the Mediterranean which guards Empire routes to India and the Far East. Only the third project appears to open for Herr Hitler and his associates just now.

Much will depend on whether the Axis has obtained Spanish collaboration in some moves in the Western Mediterranean or whether it must depend on Italian attacks upon Egypt. The recent British and "Free French" "ineffective exhibition" at Dakar is certainly being used to strengthen the argument why Spain should join the forces of the "new European order."

Democracies in Far East Give Way to Totalitarianism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Democracy has been taking some hard blows throughout the Far East during recent weeks. Among the latest setbacks in this respect have been President Quezon's assumption of dictatorial powers at Manila in the Philippines, the virtual extinction of Japan's political parties in favor of the "one-party system" supported by Premier Prince Konoye, and the decision of the National Assembly of Thailand (formerly Siam) to postpone by 10 years the "transition stage" toward a more democratic form of government.

China affords almost the only sign of hope on the Far East democratic front and even here, it would be unwise to forecast. This autumn it will be decided at Chungking whether to enforce the "permanent constitution" throughout free China, or merely to promulgate it. Powerful conservative forces are supporting the latter course on the theory that the emergency situation makes it unwise to give too great a grant of civil liberties at this time.

A directly contrary argument will be put up by the Communists on the theory that unified national effort deserves the reward of a truly democratic form of government—which among other things would legalize the existence of the Communist and other parties whereas at present free China is already where Japan is heading, at a status of one-party rule under the Kuomintang.

Action in Thailand

Typical of the way the anti-democratic forces have been rallying popular support is the recent incident at Bangkok, capital of Thailand. Not only did the National Assembly pass a resolution to extend the present "transition stage" by 10 years, but the majority was a large one.

During this transition period, half the members of the Assembly are being elected by the people and the other half appointed by the Government. It appears that the Government now has a firm control over the Assembly. The mover of the resolution explained that the people are "not yet sufficiently educated for democracy" which is the argument always used in China in support of similar postponements.

It is perhaps not wholly a coincidence that this postponement of the final phase of Thailand's democratic development came at a time when Japan was reported to be pressing a group of demands upon the Thai Government. These have to do with use of Thai territory for air bases and similar methods of "co-operation" with the Japanese. It is a reasonable assumption that the Government would prefer not to hear too much of the voice of the people while dealing with negotiations of such delicate nature.

As to the Philippines, few Americans at home realize how accustomed the Filipinos are to dictatorial control. It is true they are vociferous politicians with a great liking for oratory and bombastic statements, but it is not hard for skilful leaders to channelize Filipino thinking along nationalistic, patriotic lines and away from the theory that it is important for every adult to have a voice in the Government.

Quezon Is Popular

President Quezon is popular throughout the country and his informality and personal color provide precisely what the Filipino likes—a lively, wise-cracking, seemingly benevolent despotism. No one could be better suited than he to take away the people's essential liberties and make them like it. The cry of "national emergency" is entirely too easy to raise anywhere in the world today, of course, and there is no apparent vital opposition to the Quezon program centering all control in his own hands — including, significantly, special provisions for suppressing labor organization and agitation.

Typical of the press comments in various Far Eastern countries are remarks by the Japan Times of Tokyo, which recently published a sort of apology for the one-party movement with the explanation that this is caused by the increase in totalitarianism elsewhere and that it is hoped Japan may experience it only as a passing, emergency manifestation. This must be accepted as wishful thinking rather than as bolstered by any apparent concrete actualities. For the time being, at least, the whole trend in most of the Far East is to center powers in each nation within a few hands.

Canada-U. S. Seen As Hitler Targets

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 27 (AP)—Arthur G. Slaght of Toronto, member of the Canadian Parliament, asserted last night that both the United States and Canada are objects of Hitler's ambition.

Addressing departmental heads of the General Motors Corporation, Mr. Slaght quoted Hitler as saying:

"We shall soon have an S. A. (Storm troops) in America. We shall train our youths, and we shall have men whom degenerate Yankeedom will not be able to challenge."

Mr. Slaght recalled instances of sabotage in the United States and Canada during the World War, and asserted that unless both countries took proper precautions the same destruction of lives and property again would occur.

If England is defeated overseas, he said, Hitler could not conquer a combination of the United States and Canada except by betrayal from within.

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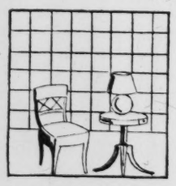

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The Axis: Its Spread

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Completion of a defensive and economic accord among Germany, Italy and Japan has at last brought Japan into a definite status in regard to the Axis, following a period of uncertainty since the Soviet-German pacts of last fall disrupted the German-Italian-Japanese anticommunist pact.

Germany's accords with Moscow, still in force, therefore bring all four dictatorships in loose and at present precarious scheme of treaties.

Germany and Italy inaugurated the dictatorship front when they pledged each other's support in an accord, signed Oct. 25, 1936, which came to be known as the Rome-Berlin Axis.

Germany and Japan took the next step by agreeing to an anti-communist pact Nov. 25, 1936. Italy came into the pact the following year, signing Nov. 6, 1937. Subsequently the accord was joined by Hungary and Manchukuo, Feb. 24, 1939, and by Spain, April 7, 1939.

Although anticommunism was to be the main aim of the pact, the Axis partners were careful to state that their policies were to be directed against international communism, not against the Government at Moscow.

Germany and Russia, however, in joining in nonaggression and other pacts in 1939 seriously weakened the foundations of the anti-Comintern front. Japan cooled off perceptibly and Germany maintained a precarious system of agreements with Italy on one side and Russia on the other.

Germany still holds the balance, in the four-dictatorship group, since the same pacts do not link Russia and Italy or Russia and Japan.

Spain, whose adherence to the growing front of dictatorships has been held imminent, was cast adrift from the anti-Comintern grouping of powers when Germany and Russia signed an agreement.

Axis and Japanese Sign Pact, To Divide Europe and Asia

Continued from Page 1

The bargain with Japan became possible and logical.

Why Spain was not included is the great mystery of the day here in Berlin. For two weeks Ramon S. Suner's entourage has been feted here. The Spanish Flag has been flying over the Adlon. The press has outdone itself in politeness to Spain. The papers advocated Gibraltar for Spain.

Third Pillar of Axis?

The Frankfurter Zeitung editorially called Spain the third pillar of the Axis.

Every indication has been that Spain would be invoked as a further insurance against American intervention. This may, of course, still come at any moment. But instead of Spain today it is Japan. Instead of a guaranteed highway to Gibraltar for German troops, it is a guarantee that if the United States should enter the war in Europe it would encounter the Japanese fleet in the Pacific.

Incidentally, Germany has deftly passed the iniative in the Far East to the United States. By renouncing all German and Italian claims in the Far East, the Axis partners put the United States in the position of the last effective obstacle to full achievement of Japanese ambition.

For Berlin the move presumably may involve sacrifices. But it calls Japan into the world struggle as a counterpoise against America. Since Germany has, so far at least, been unable to conquer Britain alone it apparently believes that the insurance is well worth the price paid. For it means that if the United States should enter the war it could not throw its entire military strength to the aid of Britain in Europe.

That something diplomatically important would happen had been known in advance. Action by Spain was the general assumption. But the tipoff came when school children, massed along the streets to cheer Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister on his arrival, were handed three flags—German, Italian and Japanese.

The signing took place as Reichsführer Hitler looked on, with Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop signing for Germany and the Japanese Minister to Berlin, Saburo Kurusu, signing for Japan, and Count Ciano for Italy.

Japan Resents Iron Embargo

TOYKO, Sept. 27 (AP)—Japanese sources asserted today the United States definitely had aligned itself with Britain and China by clamping down on scrap metal shipments to Japan, and the influential newspaper Asahi said a clash with America "now seems inevitable."

Authoritative circles expressed belief that President Roosevelt's action in limiting scrap metal exports to the Western Hemisphere and Britain after Oct. 16 was aimed directly at Japan and might be only the prelude to a complete embargo designed to thwart its expansion program.

It generally was expected Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka would deliver to United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew a strong enunciation of the Japanese view that the new measure is discriminatory.

Accumulated stocks and domestic production serve to make Japan independent of American scrap iron, Shoji Sugamami, official in the Commerce and Industry Ministry, declared.

The Japanese stock market remained steady after the embargo announcement, and iron, steel, metal and machinery shares were unchanged from strong closing quotations yesterday.

Tokyo Seeks Oil

TOKYO, Sept. 27 (AP)—If the United States should follow its scrap iron embargo by a complete embargo on United States exports to Japan, oil would be the most important item affected.

That, informed sources here declare, is a major reason for the conversations now under way at Batavia to insure an adequate source from the Netherlands Indies.

[Dispatches from Batavia said the Japanese negotiations there seemed scarcely to have progressed beyond the preliminary stages as yet. The impression prevailed there that the Netherlands East Indies Government would adhere strictly to its traditional policy of non-discrimination and would endeavor to keep the negotiations within the bounds of reasonable development of mutual economic interests.]

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Sept. 27 (AP)—Japan has banned exports to Costa Rica and other Latin American nations, importers here said they were informed. The reasons were not disclosed immediately.

Will Slow Up Japan

SHANGHAI, Sept. 27 (AP) — Military observers predicted today the United States embargo on iron shipments to Japan would slow down operations of the Japanese military machine in China but would not force the Japanese immediately to call off their southward thrust.

The embargo was seen, however, as striking a severe blow at Japan's industrial machine which these sources contended even now is hard pressed to supply the country's needs.

Soviet Citizenship Expands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—Citizens of the Baltic States who are visiting or resident in America are being notified by the Soviet Embassy here to register as citizens of Russia, which recently absorbed those States.

The United States State Department, however, indicated today that there had been no change in its recognition of the independent existence of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania. Thus the United States also recognizes such citizenship. It accords full recognition to Latvian, Estonian, and Lithuanian passports.

Baltic citizens are left to decide whether their interests require them to affirm Russian citizenship, or to maintain the status quo, which is legal in the eyes of the American Government under its policy of non-recognition of aggressions.

Advertisements appearing under the signature of the Soviet Embassy in the United States are being published in American newspapers notifying citizens of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia that Nov. 1 is the last date for them to "adopt" Soviet citizenship.

The advertisements claim that citizen residents of the three Baltic countries automatically became citizens of Russia when the Soviets absorbed the Baltic States. Baltic citizens who are not resident within their countries must register as Soviet citizens at Russian Consulates, the Soviet Embassy advises.

Those who do not do so before the November deadline can then obtain Russian citizenship only by the process of Russian nationalization. This involves an applicatino for citizenship to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R.

Japan Helps Nazis Keep Trade Going

By the Associated Press

Shanghai, Sept. 28

Japanese-German teamwork will be intensified by the formal alliance signed today.

Foreign observers said that Japan is keeping Germany's trade routes open through Darien and Vladivostok, leading to the Trans-Siberian Railway, thus enabling Germany to carry on a limited foreign trade.

Travelers from Japan have reported that, in order to keep this trade flowing, German agents are flocking to Japan by hundreds, including a high proportion of Nazi Party members, and Swastikas are almost as plentiful on the streets of the chief ports, Kobe and Yokohama, as Japan's own emblem, the Rising Sun.

'Mightiest Powers' in Armed Alliance

A "military alliance between three of the mightiest nations on earth" was the description of today's German-Italian-Japanese alliance given by Joachim von Ribbentrop, the German Foreign Minister, in a radio broadcast following the signing.

Announcement of the pact was accompanied by a series of statements by the representatives of the signatories and the spokesmen of the powers concerned.

Salient excerpts from the statements, as reported by the Associated Press, follow:

Joachim von Ribbentrop

Foreign Minister and Signer for Germany

The three-power pact which I signed just now by order of the Führer is a solemn proclamation of Union of Germany, Italy, and Japan as one bloc which, to an extreme degree, represents our joint interests. Its task is to secure a new order of parts of Europe which are at war under the leadership of Germany and Italy as well as a new order in Greater East Asia under Japanese leadership. Its foundation is not only friendship but, above all, a community of interests of three peoples.

The pact is not directed against any other people but exclusively against war inciters and irresponsible elements in the world who are working for prolongation or expansion of war. The pact is a military alliance between three of the most powerful states on earth. It shall strive to bring about new, just order in the European sphere as well as in Greater East Asia. But it shall particularly help in giving to the world peace as quickly as possible.

Therefore, any state which accepts this bloc with a wish to contribute its share to restoring peaceful relations between peoples, will be sincerely and thankfully welcomed and invited to co-operate in a political and economic new order. But any state which should have any intention to interfere with the final stage of the solving of this problem in Europe or East Asia and to attack one of the states of the three-power pact will encounter the whole massed energy of three peoples of more than 250,000,000.

Count Galeazzo Ciano

Foreign Minister and Signer for Italy

Italy, Germany, and Japan . . . represented those active and creative forces and knew how to redeem from their glorious traditions in war and peace those virtues and energies with which they gave form to a new culture within their own countries just as they are doing in the world today.

In this magnificent work of regeneration our three nations have constantly encountered the same sinister and stubborn resistance, the same unwillingness to understand, the same hostility (on the part of) those mighty empires who, having monopolized the resources of the world intended to deny to three nations those elementary and vital requirements which are their most crying need.

Germany, Italy, and Japan . . . have no intention of challenging or threatening anyone. Their pact aims at preventing any unnecessary extension of the present conflict, and the boc ensuing from union of the military and civil forces of our three empires represents an insurmountable rampart that will shatter every attempt to spread the conflict beyond its present confines.

But the significance and the effectiveness of this treaty extend beyond the actual situation. It is an expression of that permanent solidarity upon which our three peoples have today decided, a solidarity not merely existing for the present but equally decisive for the future by its inherent creative force.

We are today fighting to create foundations and preliminary conditions for a new order by which to promote and insure the prosperity and welfare of nations.

The final victory that we are striving for with unbending resolution and that cannot fail to be ours under the guidance of the great leaders of our peoples will be the surest pledge of a future based on justice and peace for all the peoples of the world.

Saburo Kurusu

Japanese Ambassador to Berlin and a signer of the alliance pact.

In view of the circumstance that our three nations reveal many similar traits in common as regards tradition and character of the three peoples, and because each one of us is at present actively engaged in the establishment of a new order in great eastern Asia and in Europe, a reciprocal feeling of deep understanding and sympathy has already manifested itself, and a firm tie of friendship links us together.

The final aim of this pact is the establishment of general and lasting world peace based on right and justice.

It is self-evident that we cannot deny our collaboration to those countries who share our views and endeavors, nor does this pact in any way affect the present political situation existing between Japan, Germany and Italy on the one hand and the Soviet Union on the other.

The chivalrous spirit of Japan was originally symbolized by the sword, but the essential principle of the proper handling of the sword does not consist in unthinkingly killing human beings but in protecting them with the sword. I feel impelled to express the hope that this pact in the hands of the champions of justice in Japan, Germany and Italy may become a sword in the hand of a righteous warrior and will thus contribute to the re-establishment of universal peace.

Premier Mussolini

of Italy, in a Message to Premier Prince Konoye, of Japan

The signature of the pact which brings together the energies of our countries in the same great task of European and Asiatic reorganization is greeted with fervid exultation by the Italian people.

Fascist Italy has long followed with unchanging sympathy the developments of the Japanese people, tending to assure the Japanese people the greatest possibility of life and power.

The directions taken by such a policy had logically to lead to today's event which brings together the forces of three empires for today and the future.

And with such sentiments I desire to offer my cordial greetings on a day in which the ancient friendship of our two people finds its sure reconfirmation in a solemn and durable tie.

King Victor Emmanuel

Of Italy, in a message to Emperor Hirohito, of Japan.

"At the moment in which the traditional friendship which unites the strong Japanese people with the Italian people finds itself sealed in a pact which binds indissolubly Italy, Germany, and Japan, I desire to express my profound satisfaction.

"I am convinced our three empires will accomplish together the mission assigned to them by their ancient and glorious civilization."

Text of Treaty Linking Germany, Italy, and Japan

BERLIN, Sept. 27 (AP)—Following is the official English translation of the Treaty of Berlin signed today:

Three power pact among Germany, Italy, and Japan.

The Governments of Germany, Italy, and Japan, considering it as a condition precedent of any lasting peace that all nations of the world be given each its own proper place, have decided to stand by and co-operate with one another in regard to their efforts in greater East Asia and regions of Europe respectively wherein it is their prime purpose to establish and maintain a new order of things calculated to promote the mutual prosperity and welfare of the peoples concerned.

Furthermore, it is the desire of the three Governments to extend co-operation to such nations in other spheres of the world as may be inclined to put forth endeavors along lines similar to their own, in order that their ultimate aspirations for world peace may thus be realized.

Accordingly, the Governments of Germany, Italy, and Japan have agreed as follows:

Article One: Japan recognizes and respects the leadership of Germany and Italy in establishment of a new order in Europe.

Article Two: Germany and Italy recognize and respect the leadership of Japan in the establishment of a new order in Greater East Asia.

Article Three: Germany, Italy and Japan agree to co-operate in their efforts on aforesaid lines. They further undertake to assist one another with all political, economic, and military means when one of the three contracting powers is attacked by a power at present not involved in the European war or in the Chinese-Japanese conflict.

Article Four: With the view to implementing the present pact, joint technical commissions, members of which are to be appointed by the respective Governments of Germany, Italy and Japan will meet without delay.

Article Five: Germany, Italy, and Japan affirm that the aforesaid terms do not in any way affect the political status which exists at present as between each of three contracting parties and Soviet Russia.

Article Six: The present pact shall come into effect immediately upon signature and shall remain in force 10 years from the date of its coming into force. At the proper time before expiration of said term, the high contracting parties shall at the request of any of them enter into negotiations for its renewal.

In faith whereof, the undersigned duly authorized by their respective Governments have signed this pact and have affixed hereto their signatures.

Done in triplicate at Berlin, the twenty-seventh day of September, 1940, in the eighteenth year of the Fascist era, corresponding to the twenty-seventh day of the ninth month of the fifteenth year of Showa (the reign of Emperor Hirohito).

Japanese Troops Enter Haiphong Heavily Supplied

HAIPHONG, French Indo-China, Sept. 27 (AP)—More Japanese troops with full equipment and supplies for a long stay poured into Haiphong in a continuing stream this morning and six Japanese planes passed low over Hanoi, evoking a strong French protest.

[A Reuters (British) News Agency dispatch received in London from Chungking today said Chinese authorities had declared martial law along the Indo-China border, and that persons passing the border are being rigidly searched.]

French officials said that all military operations had ceased in northern Indo-China after the French withdrawal from Langson, in the border region. The French troops, having suffered considerable loss in the fighting for Langson before a truce was effected, faced the Japanese across a river just south of the town.

[In Tokyo, the Foreign Office issued a communiqué declaring Japan had assured the French Government it would respect French sovereignty in Indo-China and the territorial integrity of the colony.]

Nazis Hunt for British Spies

AMSTERDAM, Via Berlin (AP) Sept. 26—A German hunt for flying "British agents" who are reported to be landing by night in the Netherlands to meet sympathetic Dutchmen resulted yesterday in the arrest of five men in the coastal province of South Holland.

Three of them were described by the authorities as Czechs, and all were said to have been members of the crew of a British plane which landed two nights ago near the Hague. They were turned over to the German army of occupation.

Rumors of stealthy landings by British fliers on war intelligence missions led the Attorney General yesterday to offer 500 guilders (nominally about $250) for the apprehension of any such agent.

Five weeks ago a dozen men in a British plane who landed in South Holland were arrested, after managing to hide for several days.

[The urgency which the German authorities seem to have attached to these incidents apparently indicates that they have been unable to weed out the network of secret agents who honeycombed the Netherlands before the German invasion of last May 10. In the first half year of the war, allied agents or purely mercenary spies were almost as numerous as German fifth-columnists.

The then-neutral Netherlands was an ideal listening post for British agents because of its proximity to the West Wall and important German industrial areas.

It now appears that much information concerning German plans for the invasion of England may still be coming to the British Military Intelligence Service from Holland, despite the German occupation.]

Services for Public In Shanghai Upset

SHANGHAI, Sept. 27 (AP)—Sanitation services in the International Settlement and the French concession were suspended today as the result of a growing strike movement which brought several outbreaks of violence.

A street car in the French concession was set afire, and numerous minor skirmishes involving police and striking transportation workers were reported in that area yesterday.

Pickets surrounded public works depots in both areas to prevent street cleaners and garbage collectors from going to work this morning.

New Calcite Find Proves Timely

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27—Discovery of a new source of calcite or Iceland spar, a valuable optical mineral heretofore imported from abroad, and start of the search for the most promising rubber producing areas in Central and South America, were two advances recently made to cut down the United States list of strategic materials now imported.

Bausch & Lomb Optical Company officials announce opening a new mine in the San Pedro Mountains northwest of Santa Fe, N. M., where a Mexican prospector and E. M. Stanton, Chicago optometrist, conducted initial explorations.

Scarcity of high-grade calcite, useful for the optical and other instruments vital to research and technology, has caused a world-wide search of many years for new sources of the mineral.

Two exploration parties of the United States Department of Agriculture are already at work in tropical America hunting for nearer sources of rubber than the Far East. A third will leave soon. Research along this line has been authorized by Congress with an appropriation of $500,000. Latin-American republics are fully co-operative, says the Department. Success along these lines has already been achieved by rubber farmers of the Ford Motor Car Company in experimental plantations in Brazil.

Not to Enter War

TOKYO, Sept. 27 (AP)—Japan's new alliance with Germany and Italy does not mean Japan is going to enter the European war, according to Foreign Office Spokesman Yachiro Suma. Japan, he said, had not abandoned hope of composing its differences with the United States. He declined to make any comment on the Fifth Article of the pact, which says it has no bearing on existing commitments of the signatories with the Soviet Union.

'Peaceful Means'

TOKYO, Sept. 27 (AP)—Japan will try to live up to its new responsibilities under the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo alliance by peaceful means, but "there is no telling whether there might not arise occasions and circumstances calling for momentous decisions" on its part, Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka told the nation tonight.

In a broadcast he reiterated, however, the statement of the Foreign Office spokesman Yakichiro Suma that the pact does not necessarily mean Japan will enter the European war.

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New British Weapon Curbs Night Raids

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 27—Londoners speculated on a new secret anti-aircraft device as the Air Ministry announced today that 98 German planes had been brought down in one of the heaviest offensives against Britain.

The Air Ministry's announcement set one of the highest estimates for enemy air losses in several weeks. Yesterday it was stated that 31 German planes had been shot down.

Today's intensified air action followed a night in which German air attacks on London were described as among the lightest of the war, while British bombers were credited with having carried out one of their most damaging raids on German-held "invasion" ports. British raiders also set fires at Keil, scored a hit on a ship anchored in that port, bombed the lock gates on the Dortmund-Ems Canal, damaged a new aquaduct, and scored direct hits on a speed highway, according to the British Air Ministry.

Night Attack on London

The night attack on London was characterized by new sounds, which Londoners found markedly different from those which have been attending two score nights of intensified air attacks on the British capital.

Although the significance of these sounds could only be speculated on, the impression was left that the fresh type of echoing thud, the staccato cracks, and the mysterious dull rattling up aloft indicate something that the German pilots find rather troublesome.

One heard the steady drone stepped up to a quicker tempo as the marauders circled around seeking the best ways through the barrage, and heard it change into high pitched whine as they dived to dodge antiaircraft fire.

A Grandstand Seat

It is in the outer suburbs fringing London with a protecting circle of guns that the drama of night skies can be followed clearest. There the planes can be heard cruising in quest of the best line of entry and if they cannot determine it they are apt to dump their bomb loads wherever they happen to be.

According to the German official news agency the main object of these raids which have been hitting the suburbs so heavily in the last few days is to dislocate communications and smash up railway stations, an achievement which would be an important phase of strategy prior to an attempt at invasion.

Talking on the radio last night Gen. Sir Walter Kirke, Inspector General for Home Defense, alluded to this much heralded project almost as if it belonged among things that might have been, and emphasized the significance of the Home Guard in connection with other military developments.

R. A. F. Is Busy

Certainly the Royal Air Force is not giving the Nazis any respite in which to launch an offensive with those concentrations of shipping, troops, and war material that keep appearing at the invasion bases along the continental coast and on Germany's internal waterways. The British bombed these heavily again last night.

As authorities here grapple with the acute and multiplying social problems that have arisen from the heavy and indiscriminate bombing of the civilian population, the civilian population settles down more firmly into the front line it now feels itself to be holding.

Air Raid Shelters

Air raid shelters have come to play an extremely important part in the social routine of all classes and today the vast community of shelter dwellers learned with amused interest that the subterranean sleepers have produced their first newspaper.

This is a mimeographed bulletin sheet called The Swiss Cottager, published at Swiss Cottage Station on the Bakerloo Underground Railway and it addresses itself in what might be termed its maiden editorial to "Our nightly companions, our contemporary cave dwellers, our sleeping companions . . . and all who inhabit the Swiss Cottage Station of the Bakerloo nightly from dusk to dawn.

British Score Hits

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP)—German bombers struck three times at London today in waves of as many as 120 planes, following a night of intensive British bombing of German objectives.

Some docks and warehouses were admitted to be burning in Liverpool today after heavy bombing by German planes last night. A famous theater, among the oldest in England, was destroyed by fire after an incendiary bomb had fallen on it. Surrounding property, including some residences, was damaged.

[A Detroit report said the Packard Motor Car Company there has been advised that its $250,000 distributing plant in London was bombed earlier this week by Nazi planes. No details of the damage were disclosed.]

British long-range guns, at the same time, replied to a bombardment of the Dover area by German guns on the French coast and an artillery duel was fought across the narrow portion of the English Channel.

The British air attacks on Germany and German-held channel ports caused "particularly heavy damage," on Le Havre, on Kiel, the German Naval Base and terminus of the vital Kiel Canal, and other "military objectives in northwest Germany," according to the British Air Ministry.

Observers saw almost continuous strings of fires set up all along the coast opposite Dover in these night attacks.

BERLIN, Sept. 27 (AP)—Britain's Spitfire assembly plant at Woolston, near Southampton—the place where it fits together some of its staunchest defense planes—was squarely hit in yesterday's German air-strafing of England, the High Command reported today.

In central England, it said, Nazi raiders hit armament plants hard, causing great explosions and huge fires. Locks and merchant ships were hit at Liverpool.

The High Command aso stated that numerous fires were started in London, adding considerably to conflagrations already burning.

Storehouses in Liverpool were set ablaze, it said, and "numerous explosions" followed by fires were observed in military objectives at London, primarily north and south of the West India docks.

Raids in Africa

By the Associated Press

The Italian High Command today reported bombing attacks on British bases in Africa and the Mediterranean and acknowledged the British Air Force had retaliated with a series of counter blows.

Among the Italian objectives, a communiqué said, was the British oil terminus at Haifa, Palestine. Direct hits were reported there on oil tanks, supply stations, railway yards, and a submarine base.

The Italian also said they had bombed a British encampment at Mount Amadi, west of Gallabat in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

British raids were in Somaliland, Libya, Ethiopia, and Eritrea.

On the previous day the British reported from Alexandria that a third shelling of Italy's invasion bases in Egypt by the British battle fleet had left flames and explosions in the center of Marshal Graziani's desert army.

The warships crept at dawn Sept. 25 into the coastal waters off Sidi Barrani, where the Italians were preparing their main base after crossing the Egyptian border, and fired "at will," authorities disclosed.

They said there was no sign of any opposing naval units.

A Prime Minister in Wartime

Wide World

Winston Churchill Wearing Steel Helmet
This wartime headgear, however, is easily exchangeable for his famous "John Bull" hat close at hand

No Tin Hat for Winston?

LONDON—It's compulsory for the Bobbies, but the Prime Minister can't do it.

"It" is the "tin hat."

Before the mass air raids, London's famous policemen used to wear their regular helmets, and only don tin hats when a raid was signaled. Now they wear their tin hats as continuous equipment.

But when the Prime Minister puts on his tin hat, it draws complaints. From his friends; and, latterly, from the Press Association. For Mr. Winston Churchill has been in the habit of donning the iron headgear and sauntering out into the streets to watch the German attacks and to see how the antiaircraft barrages are doing.

His friends, the Press Association says, are urging him to be more careful.

Rag Helmets

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Britons soon may be wearing "rag" helmets due to a shortage of regulation "tin hats" made of steel. The steel is needed for guns, tanks, and ships.

Experts have produced a substitute "crash" hat, made chiefly of rags, for armament workers. They are half the weight of the regulation helmets and only slightly more pregnable. They will be placed on sale to civilians.

Lothian Cites Pacific Power Of Dominions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 — Any threat to the security of Singapore or the Netherlands Indies will encounter formidable resistance from the "ever-growing strength of Australia and New Zealand," the Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States, promised as he spoke at the exercises commemorating the thirty-third anniversary of New Zealand's Dominion status held at the New Zealand pavilion of the New York World's Fair yesterday.

In a direct answer to reports of an alliance between Japan and the Axis Powers, with its threat to Britain's vital naval base at Singapore and to the rich Netherlands Indies, Lord Lothian declared that the armed forces of Australia and New Zealand would be able to strike with immense speed over long ranges of the Pacific Ocean and "right up to Singapore."

"People sometimes speak of Australia and New Zealand as two isolated nations looking for help from outside," the Ambassador said. "It is quite true that both rely mainly on the British Navy for their long-distance defense, which is one reason why they always come so stalwartly to the assistance of the mother country in time of trial.

"But a truth which is sometimes overlooked is that they themselves are nations which can contribute a great deal to the security of the Pacific itself, from their own strength. Take the air force alone. The total number of pilots and air crews who will be available every year from these two countries for Empire air defense will not fall far short of 25,000 a year. That is a lot of people in an air force."

Leaders in Social Reform

In paying tribute to the "stalwart and vigorous population" of New Zealand, Lord Lothian stressed that the Dominion's 1,600,000 people had led the world in modern social reform. At the same time, he said, New Zealand has never succumbed to the philosophy of pacificism in international affairs and overpreoccupation with individual comfort which has routed so many democracies in the last 20 years.

"Already New Zealand has sent abroad 23,000 soldiers and there are many more in training for overseas service and for home defense," he declared. "But it is in the Air Force that it is making its greatest effort."

Indicating the extent of the Empire's air-training program, Lord Lothian revealed that the New Zealand Air Force already included more than 400 officers and men and would provide 880 pilots directly to Britain each year and 530 partly trained pilots for training in Canada, together with 1,400 observers and air gunners.

20 Air Squadrons

Australia in turn had 20 air squadrons now, he continued, with more than 33,000 men accepted for training for air service overseas. The Australian program, he said, will turn out a steady flow of 10,000 to 20,000 pilots and other members of the air service a year to aid Britain and to strengthen security in the Pacific.

Australia also has a small but formidable navy of its own and has sent "tens of thousands of volunteers to Britain and the Middle East" with more in training, he added, with total voluntary enlistments for services overseas numbering 123,000, and an army for home defense that is rapidly approaching 250,000 men.

Robert M. Firth, New Zealand Commissioner General to the Fair, noted that "there is a closer bond between all of us these days," while Grover A. Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation, declared that "every hurt that is done to the British Empire today is a hurt to the American people."

Axis Pressure Molds Swiss Trade Pattern

This is the third of several articles on Switzerland showing how the political, economic, and social aspects of Swiss life are bearing up against the increasing pressure of the struggle that is surging up to its frontiers.

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Rome who has been traveling in Switzerland.

SWITZERLAND — Switzerland is preparing for all eventualities. If Europe is to be ordered on the German pattern the Swiss hope to be included among the manufacturing states.

This is the Swiss answer to German economic pressure which is steadily tightening on the country as well as on all the small states of Europe.

It is indeed the only possible answer for this country. Unlike the Low Countries, it is explained here, unlike Poland and the Balkans, even unlike France, the Swiss cannot have their industries dismembered on order from Berlin and be turned back to the land. For apart from the herds on the Alpine pastures and apart from what is called the "export of scenery," manufactures are Switzerland's only major stock in trade.

Therefore, the economic high command here is doing all possible to capitalize on the Nation's highly specialized abilities. This task is not easy, since Germany prides itself on its industrial plant and seeks to use this as the means of holding technical control of Europe. Switzerland has to play its part of the conference table with the shrewdest barter experts in the world, acting under the pressure of blockade and war. But enough ground was broken during the recent German-Swiss trade negotiations to show that Switzerland commands special technical skill. Moreover it is in no sense considered a rival to Germany.

Swiss Products In Demand

The confidence which Swiss workers inspire means that their work is always in demand.

Full details of the Swiss clearing agreement with Germany, now only a few weeks old, have not been made public. But it is learned on excellent authority that they are severe—a fact which is not unnatural seeing that Germany is blockaded and fighting a war for survival.

The situation shows a definite change in Germany's barter strategy toward Switzerland as well as toward the other smaller states of Europe.

Before the war, Germany was forcing its exports to the limit. It subsidized heavily, sold on unfavorable barter terms, permitted the piling up of large indebtedness within the Reich so as to compel other nations to buy German goods. Switzerland, for example, had an unfavorable balance of visible trade with Germany—meaning that it bought more goods than it sold—which last year piled up a deficit of 65,000,000 Swiss francs (about $14,000,000).

This meant the bargaining terms were in favor of the Swiss. Germany wanted to sell, and Switzerland was a buyer.

But when the war came, all was changed. Germany began to fight a blockade, and suddenly was interested in forcing buying rather than selling. The procedure was reversed. Some weeks ago, the Swiss indebtedness to Germany had been turned around into a credit reaching 35,000,000 Swiss francs. The barter terms had changed in favor of Germany.

Increase in Pressure

This means Germany could increase the pressure. Prices were raised to Swiss buyers. German beet sugar is being sold here under the clearing agreement for double the price at which the United States could lay it down in Bern, paying transportation and war-insurance costs.

The almost complete dependence of the Swiss on German coal makes the German leverage even greater. Switzerland must sell to pay for the coal even if the terms are severe. Add to that the fact that Germany may take over the whole control of railways, customs, and frontier control even in unoccupied France—such a move is reported to be under discussion between the Pétain Government and Germany—and Swiss economic isolation becomes all too apparent. The last link with the outside world through quasi-neutral territory would in that case be broken.

Britain moreover has its blockade observers here. And as Germany profits to any extent from its current harder bargaining, Britain simply closes the blockade screws tighter on Swiss imports, small as they already are.

Under these conditions it is clear the Swiss must find their place, at least temporarily, in the German pattern for "continental socialism" and find it quickly while the new designs are still fluid. Daily conferences with the Germans are being earnestly devoted to this end.

Switzerland is willing to make concessions. In so doing, it hopes that its political life will be allowed to remain reasonably intact.

Axis Powers Making Most Of Magyar-Ruman Quarrel

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Sept. 27—A new mixed German-Italian Military Commission, consisting of six high officers, which recently arrived from Berlin and Rome, has left Bucharest for Northern Transylvania. Its official purpose is to investigate reports of new atrocities committed against the Rumanian population by Hungarians in the ceded area Sept. 19.

At the some time, Gen. Jon Antonescu, head of the Rumanian Government, has publicly announced that he has taken "serious and grave diplomatic action, the results of which I await with confidence," with reference to the alleged incidents.

This announcement was contained in General Antonescu's reply to an appeal addressed to him by Dr. Juliu Maniu, leader of the peasant forces, requesting permission to organize public protest demonstrations against Hungarian activities.

General Antonescu refused permission for such demonstrations in the interest of public order and security, and called on the people to place all their hopes on the steps he had taken through official channels.

Course Kept Secret

The exact nature of the steps was not revealed. Both Dr. Maniu's appeal and General Antonescu's reply are published in full by the Rumanian press.

In an obvious bid for Axis sympathy for the Rumanian case, the daily newspaper Curentul today editorially contrasts Hungarian "brutality" in the ceded areas to the civilized behavior" of German troops in occupied Holland, Belgium, Denmark and elsewhere.

With the pro Nazi Iron guard thoroughly in the saddle in Rumania it is quite possible that Rumanian complaints and grievances will find more receptive ears in the Axis capitals than hitherto. The ironic, contemputous note which often crept into the German and Italian press when speaking of Rumania in the days of King Carol has completely disappeared since the new regime was set up.

Whatever the pros and cons of the present dispute the Axis powers—Germany in particular—may be relied upon to use this family quarrel within their sphere of influence to strengthen their hold on both parties.

Sept. 4 Incident Explained

Now that Rumanian-Soviet differences have been declared settled, the Rumanian government has issued an official communique regarding the frontier incident of Sept. 4.

It reveals that on the afternoon of that date, a Rumanian company of frontier guards lost six killed, including the lieutenant in command, and five wounded, when they repulsed an incursion on Rumanian territory by what is described as "two enemy companies." The enemy losses, the communique says, were nine killed and numerous wounded."

It is interesting to compare this report to the Soviet statement, issued immediately afterward, to the effect that if the incident involved Soviet casualties there would be serious consequences.

Report New Clash

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—The German radio said yesterday that according to an official Rumanian announcement 15 had been killed and many wounded in a new clash between Rumanian and Hungarian troops on the frontier.

Tribute Paid Denmark's King

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—A devotional service in celebration of the seventieth anniversary of King Christian of Denmark and highlighting prayers of deliverance of the Danes from the Nazi occupation was held at the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, here last night. A congregation of about 1,500 persons—mostly Danish-Americans—that filled the church to capacity, took part in the service which was partly in Danish and partly in English.

Speakers were Georg Bech, Danish Consul General, the Rev. C. M. Videbrek, the Rev. Dr. A. T. Dorf, Pastor of Our Savior's Danish Church in Brooklyn, and the Rev. Svend Marckmann, Pastor of the Trinity Danish Lutheran Church in the Bronx. Others attending the service were Thor Thors, Consul General of Iceland, Governor Eske Brun, of Greenland, and the Consul Generals of Norway, Sweden and Finland.

Mr. Bech voiced the appreciation of the King for the ceremonies in his honor and the Consul Generals also thanked the American people for their sympathetic understanding of the attitude toward Denmark.

Cheers for King

COPENHAGEN (Via Berlin), Sept. 27 (AP)—The Danes cheered wildly yesterday in birthday greetings to King Christian X of this Nazi-occupied country.

Fifty thousand persons gathered before the Royal Palace during the afternoon, many weeping, the King came to a balcony and made a short speech of thanks.

"We are having hard times together, but I am sure we shall serve our nation best by holding to each other and facing the world with dignity," said King Christian, who accepted the German invasion of last spring without resistance.

President's Wife Asks for Loyalty

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt believes "anyone who is not sure now that the United States is worth fighting for is never going to be willing to fight for the United States."

The President's wife told the Woman's National Democratic Club last night that citizens in this country have taken their privileges for granted too long.

"You pay for everything in one way or another that you get in this world," she said. "We are beginning to pay for what we believe in—and pay not just in money but in ways in which we can give and serve as citizens."

She emphasized that she did not foresee involvement in war.

Norwegian King To Continue Fight

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP)—The exiled King Haakon of Norway, replying yesterday to the German action in ending his monarchy and his Government, said in a radiocast:

"The new ruling body (one selected by the Nazi High Commissioner to Norway) has no basis except the German conquering force in Norway and it will be compelled to govern according to the orders of its German masters. . . .

"On behalf of the people, the King and Government will continue the fight until our country has regained liberty and independence."

Quebec Radio Unit Is Canada's 'Voice'

OTTAWA Sept. 27 (CP)—A "partial" answer to the demands in Parliament and the press for a powerful short wave radio station to carry Canada's voice into other countries is given, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation announced last night, in the beginning of work on such a station at Quebec.

The new radiocasting unit is costing some $60,000, and will be ready for operation in December.

It will be powered with 7½ kilowatts, a good deal below the 50 kilowatts suggested by Senator C. P. Beaubien, Quebec Conservative, in the report of his war co-operation committee to the Senate last August.

But the station will be so designed that its power may be stepped up by the building of additional units.

The station will be able to reach Europe under favorable conditions and will ordinarily reach North and South America.

Park Executives Elect

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 27 (AP)—Walter L. Wirth, New Haven, Conn., Parks Superintendent, has been elected President of the American Institute of Park Executives, succeeding V. A. Brown of Chicago. E. A. Gallup, Ann Arbor, Mich., was named Vice-President; E. H. Bean, Chicago, Treasurer, and Jerome C. Dretzka, Milwaukee, and Gilbert Skutt, Los Angeles, Directors.

Evacuees Saved at Sea

LONDON, Sept 27 (AP)—An open lifeboat carrying 46 survivors, including six children, from the torpedoed British vessel City of Benares, were rescued and returned to a British port yesterday through the combined work of two British flying boats and a naval vessel.

The City of Benares, carrying 406 persons, including 96 children was bound for Canada when it was torpedoed 600 miles at sea on Sept. 17. Rescue ships at the time of the sinking picked up only 113 persons. 13 of them children.

A Sunderland flying boat of the Coast Command first sighted the 46 floating in the storm-tossed waters.

The Sunderland, an Australian air force plane, just had been relieved from convoy escort duty when it found the lifeboat. The pilot flew back to the convoy and asked another Sunderland to take over the rescue because he was running short of gasoline. The second flying boat sped to the scene, dropped food by parachute and flew away to bring back a rescuing naval vessel.

One of the rescued said they were almost out of food and absolutely without water when the flying boat appeared over their lifeboat, which held 32 Lascars, five white crew members and two escorts, in addition to the boys.

"We lost all count of the time after the first two or three days," said Mary Cornish, a school teacher-escort and only woman in the lifeboat.

"But the children were admirable. They passed the time singing and telling stories. They were quite cheerful and to help them along we had a serial—my own version of Bulldog Drummond. Never at any time did the boys complain."

Dr. Hu Shih Receives 'Book of Hope' From the American Friends of China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 — "China's day in Washington" was celebrated yesterday when Pearl S. Buck, author of "The Good Earth" and other novels about China, presented to Dr. Hu Shin, Chinese Ambassador, a "Book of Hope" and a nine-foot scroll covered with the names of thousands of American friends who have subscribed funds for relief of wounded and stricken Chinese civilians.

Fittingly enough the ceremony at the Chinese Embassy here happened to fall on the day when the United States Government officially took drastic steps to aid China by clamping down an embargo against export of scrap iron and steel to Japan and Japan's military alliance with Germany and Italy was announced.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was in the distinguished gathering, as Chairman of the Women's Committee of Tribute to China, that heard Miss Buck tell the Ambassador: "Friendship for China is no new thing among Americans. Now, as China is in the fourth year of war, we see its splendid spirit unbroken, its resistance, its determination unchanged. We wish to signify, though necessarily in far less measure than we feel, our profoundly deepened admiration."

Pointing out that the day was indeed "China's day in Washington," the Ambassador replied that "All friends of China and ourselves cannot help but feel gratified and elated on such a glorious day."

The ceremony concluded with the reading of a message from Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, American-educated wife of the Chinese Generalissimo, to whom the "Book of Hope" with its autographs of prominent American women will be presented.

Press Demands Inquiry Into Dakar 'Fiasco'

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Criticism of the handling of the Dakar expedition gained force today amid predictions from informed sources that Prime Minister Winston Churchill would make a formal statement on the frustrated Franco-British effort to add French West Africa to the colonials pledged to fight on against Germany.

Press criticism was aimed at unnamed "advisers" who recommended that the expedition be undertaken in the first place.

Lobby talk among members of the House of Commons indicated that the Government would be called to answer detailed questions on what the press termed the "Dakar fiasco."

Mr. Vernon Bartlett, outspoken M. P., again used the News Chronicle's columns to declare the Dakar decision had an air of appeasement in it.

Meanwhile, Gen. Charles de Gaulle's "Free French" headquarters said the abandonmment of the Dakar effort definitely proved the wish of his followers to save their arms for the fight against Germany.

"The moral prestige of General de Gaulle and his troops remains intact," the statement said. "The magnificent efforts of 'Free French' forces will not be relaxed merely because of the failure of Dakar."

Although it charged authorities of the West African Capital acted under German pressure when they fired on General de Gaulle's emissaries, the communiqué contended that "the population of French Africa is giving daily evidence of its patriotism despite all stern measures adopted by the German Government."

It went on to say that British naval authorities, who acknowledged the operations cost them casualties and damage to their warships, withdrew at General de Gaulle's request so as not to force French troops to fight other Frenchmen.

The British announced that Prime Minister Churchill received a message today from the French Cameroons declaring the Dakar episode had failed to deter "their determination to continue the struggle against Germany side-by-side with the British Government."

The message was said to have been signed by veterans of the World War and the present conflict, civil servants, doctors, merchants, colonists, planters, and missionaries.

Britons swallowed their disappointment at the failure of the Dakar expedition, described by neutral diplomatic quarters as a "resounding diplomatic defeat."

Regime Not Imperiled

The Churchill Government appeared to have come through the debacle safely.

But there were some rumblings among Liberal Members of Parliament.

The Times, of London, printed only the latest communiqué issued by General de Gaulle's "Free French headquarters," but the Laborite Daily Herald said "Dakar echoes Narvik. That is why it disturbs us. That is why Parliament must probe the origins of this fiasco and prevent its repetition."

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Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
September 27, 1940

Little Mothers Of the Wild

Dr. Archibald Rutledge Extols Their Heroism

By Sarah Shields Pfeiffer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Mother love—being rooted and grounded in unselfishness—is the most courageous love in the world. Indeed—it is synonymous with courage."

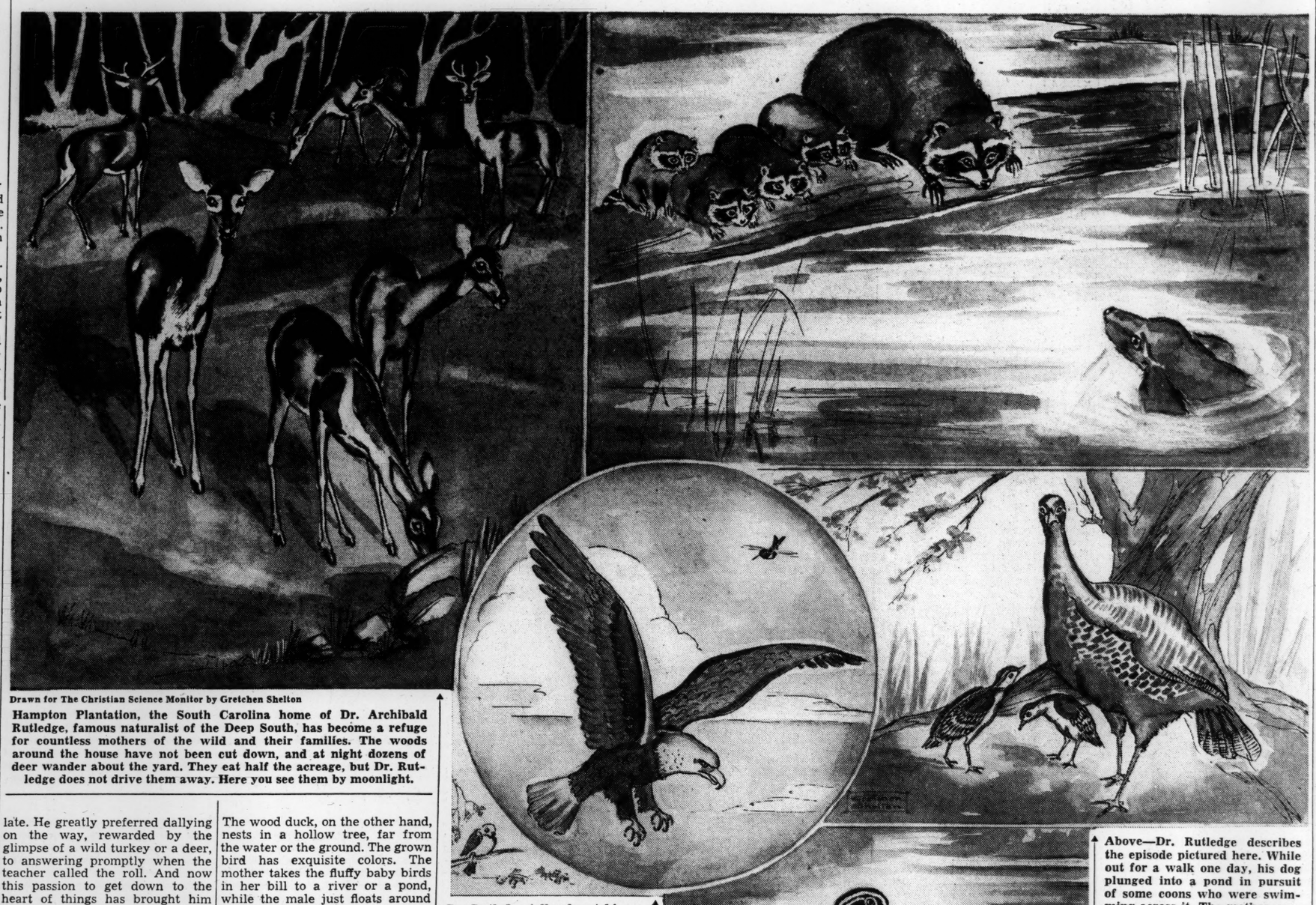
So spoke, thoughtfully, Dr. Archibald Rutledge — the tall, kindly naturalist of the Deep South who has received the John Burroughs medal for the best nature writing in America.

Probably no one in the United States knows more about the little mothers of the wild than Dr. Rutledge. For they are his neighbors, his friends. We were thinking of this as we drove up the narrow road to his house, Hampton Plantation, near McClellanville, South Carolina. All about us, in the pine woods, we knew, little wild mothers were proudly shepherding their young—confident of the protecting kindliness of the big man in the big old plantation house down the road.

This ancient house, by the way, is steeped in legends and tradition. George Washington dined there in 1791. Francis Marion, the celebrated "Swamp Fox" of guerrilla warfare during the Revolution, later made it his headquarters. Lafayette and Lord Rawdon were among its distinguished guests. And the 3,000 acres surrounding the white-pillared mansion, built in 1730, belong now to the descendant of the original owners. Dr. Rutledge has fulfilled his dream of coming back home after a busy life of writing and teaching.

His wonderful kindliness is the first thing you notice about the famous naturalist when you receive his cordial handshake. He is slightly stooped, with hair that is graying to match his eyes. And he will tell you, "I get more out of life through trying to lend a hand to others than in any other way." A veritable "Mr. Chips," he taught English for 33 years at Mercersburg Academy and has described a teacher's reaction to boys in one of his thirty-five books, "When Boys Go Off to School."

Dr. Rutledge didn't follow the typical road to success. It is true that he walked four miles to school in the low country of South Carolina. But—he admits he was often late. He greatly preferred dallying on the way, rewarded by the glimpse of a wild turkey or a deer, to answering promptly when the teacher called the roll. And now this passion to get down to the heart of things has brought him back, in a circle, to his childhood home forty miles north of Charleston.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Gretchen Shelton

Hampton Plantation, the South Carolina home of Dr. Archibald Rutledge, famous naturalist of the Deep South, has become a refuge for countless mothers of the wild and their families. The woods around the house have not been cut down, and at night dozens of deer wander about the yard. They eat half the acreage, but Dr. Rutledge does not drive them away. Here you see them by moonlight.

Deer Roam His Yard

The woods have not been cut down ruthlessly at "Hampton." They frame the house with soft shade. At night, dozens of deer wander about the yard. They eat half the acreage; but Dr. Rutledge doesn't do anything to keep them away. Wild turkeys, wild cats, rattle-snakes, raccoons, and wild human beings are also abundant.

This section of the South was once given over to raising rice. A stone rice wheel, six feet wide, is embedded at the foot of the front steps of Hampton. The façade over the entrance is hand carved. Native cypress and yellow pine are used in the construction of the house. You can look down the entrance hall, through the back door, to a river that flows to the Atlantic Ocean.

We sat down in the living room, to hear Dr. Rutledge talk about his beloved house and the wild creatures that roam his plantation.

"Ninety-eight per cent of my friends told me I was crazy to resign at Mercersburg and to attempt restoration of this old place," he said, smiling. "They told me it would take a millionaire to do it. Incidentally, millionaires have bought the plantations around mine. The natives resented them, at first. But I maintain that these new people are restorers, not intruders, and I find them gracious friends. I can do so little in return for all they have done for me."

He explained the reason for receiving us in a room crowded with surplus furniture. "I try to do over two rooms each year. So the furniture is not in its usual place."

We looked around the room and found it lovely just the same. The bright bindings of books give added color to it. On the walls are original paintings that have illustrated his magazine articles. Charles Livingston Bull's last picture shows a wounded deer hiding in the autumn woods. An original Audubon—a precious possession—depicts two rough-legged falcons.

Brave Mother Turkey

Dr. Rutledge's conversation is soft and fluent. "A wild turkey is the wildest creature I know," he commented, as the talk turned on little mothers of the wild. "A man's lucky even to glimpse one at a distance. Yet, do you know, a mother turkey will not leave her nest when danger threatens. One has even suffered me to put my hand on her back while she was nesting. After the babies are hatched, she flies from her nest and back again to keep foxes and wild cats from picking up her unusually strong scent. When the baby turkeys are about three weeks old, she teaches them to fly by calling to them from a low limb. At night she stretches her wings over them on the limb and stays in that uncomfortable position for hours. There is mother love for you."

He brought out a thin brown box with one side elongated and loosely attached. "A turkey has a delicate, flute-like voice. I've spent 15 years perfecting this call." He rubbed the box gently to demonstrate the various cries.

"The woodcock is the only mother bird who moves her babies if the nest is discovered. She has a long bill, big black eyes, and the serious mien of a judge. She will carry her babies, one by one, between her thighs, to a safer place. The wood duck, on the other hand, nests in a hollow tree, far from the water or the ground. The grown bird has exquisite colors. The mother takes the fluffy baby birds in her bill to a river or a pond, while the male just floats around and looks important.

"Some male birds are good fighters, however. I remember seeing a pair of ruby-throated hummingbirds, the only variety found in the East and the only bird that can fly up and down, sideways and backwards. While the mother stayed on the nest, the male sat regularly on a dead twig nearby. A bald eagle, the largest and fiercest bird in this section, came in sight. The tiny male humming-bird soared into flight, rose above the eagle and drove him away. The eagle probably thought a bumble bee was chasing it. When the little humming-bird returned to the nest, his mate looked at him adoringly."

Mother Coon Defends Babies

Dr. Rutledge twirled his glasses in his long fingers as he enthused over the stories of the creatures he loves.

"Another day, I was going through a marsh when my setter began to bark at the edge of a pond. A mother coon was swimming across—with her tiny babies paddling after her as best they could. My dog plunged in. The mother climbed up on a half-submerged log, and ranged the babies on it in a row beside her. She sat calmly and waited for the dog. When he was close enough to touch, she put her paws, like tiny black hands, on his face and pushed him under the water. The dog's hind legs thrashed the water as he fought against drowning. After a while, she pushed him away contemptuously. He struggled ashore and would not go back into the water. That's what I mean by the mother instinct exemplifying courage. The mother coon could have escaped easily—alone. But she chose to stand up and fight for her babies."

The painting of the injured deer reminded him of another example. "I remember a time when a deer killed a giant rattlesnake. I had been following the track of a doe and her tiny fawn. The fawn was so small that it made only a faint imprint on the soft mud. Across the trail, suddenly, I saw a large rattlesnake, easily eight feet long, which had been cut to ribbons. I could read the story as if I had seen the fight. The faun had been menaced by the snake. And the doe had risked her life by jumping backwards, then up and down, until her sharp hoofs, like a sheaf of arrows, had killed the snake.

"I used to keep a menagerie of wild animals. But I have never caged a pet since a mother mocking bird fed poisoned berries to her little one whom I had caught," he concluded quietly.

We know that Dr. Rutledge has been given many honorary degrees and that he has been appointed Poet Laureate of South Carolina by special act of the State Legislature. Here is a man who has distinguished himself in the fields of prose and poetry, fiction and nature study. It is natural to wonder why and how he began writing.

"I had a wonderful mother," he said simply. "I began to write because my mother wanted me to and thought I was able to. I couldn't let her down. By the time I was thirteen, Mother had read me all of Shakespeare, Byron, Scott, Thackeray, and Dickens. I am a most erratic writer, though. I can write anywhere, any time, oblivious to my surroundings. But I like especially to write deep in the night and early in the morning, when I feel nearer to the heartbeat of the wild.

"Some of the critics," he continued, "accuse me of being sentimental. But I am not. I'm just incurably romantic. I dislike sordid, realistic literature. I contend that the moonlight is as real as the mud, and far lovelier. The only people I pity are the sophisticated cynics. My greatest thrill comes out of writing a poem. I feel it coming on, and am uncomfortable until the poem is born. Once when I came down to dinner, one of my sons looked at me intently and said: 'Dad, why don't you go upstairs to write that poem before you eat—so that you can enjoy your dinner?'"

He Loves Humankind, Too

As we got up to explore the house, we could see Negroes working in the yard. Dr. Rutledge went on to tell about them. "I have 75 Negroes on this place. I'm their lawyer, comforter, judge. They take care of me; and I take care of them. My gardener is a woman named Flora, who has a 'green' hand. She can make anything grow. She brought through the winter a camelia bush that I thought would die. When I asked her how she did it, she replied, 'If you want anything to grow, you've just got to love it.'"

In the hall we saw a barometer, still doing duty, that antedated the Revolution. In the dining room on the right was the same table at which Washington ate. On the wall was an exquisite mirror, its frame intricately carved out of Santo Domingo mahogany 200 years ago. It was on a couch in this room that Francis Marion awakened just in time to flee through the pantry to the river when General Tarleton saw him through the window. The early boats carried mahogany logs for ballast, so there is a quantity of mahogany furniture in the house.

The ballroom, beyond the dining room, is in process of renovation. The domed ceiling of heavenly blue contrasts beautifully with the high white walls. The floor is made of yellow pine planks which run the 40 feet in length without being pieced. The fireplace is an enormous affair, 4½ feet high and 7½ wide. Inside it are magnificent tiles; some are English and Delft, but the most treasured ones are Italian tiles of the thirteenth century. From the chimney comes the soft chirping of swallows. They have chosen a home wisely, because Dr. Rutledge will never disturb them.

"This house has always been a place of refuge," he said. "When the British took Charleston, thirty-six people were staying here."

We said farewell under the enormous oak that grows in the front yard, its limbs shading the drive. The giant tree measures 26 feet in circumference at 6 feet above the ground. It is called the "Washington oak" because George Washington advised against cutting it down when a former owner said it interfered with the view. And so it still stands like a sentinel, as replete with history as the beautiful home where kindness and hospitality have found a permanent refuge.

Dr. Rutledge tells of watching a tiny male humming-bird bravely drive a bald eagle, the largest and fiercest bird in his section of the country, away from the nest where the mother humming-bird was brooding over their young.

Above—Dr. Rutledge describes the episode pictured here. While out for a walk one day, his dog plunged into a pond in pursuit of some coons who were swimming across it. The mother coon climbed up on a half-submerged log, and ranged her babies beside her. Then waited. When the dog was close enough to touch, she calmly put her paws on his face and pushed him under the water. The dog was hard put to it to escape drowning.

Below—"A wild turkey is the wildest creature I know," Dr. Rutledge comments. "Yet, a mother turkey will not leave her nest when danger threatens."

The wood duck, according to Dr. Rutledge, nests in a hollow tree, far from the water. "The mother takes the fluffy baby birds in her bill to a pond, while the male just floats around and looks important."

'Kettles Into Spitfires'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Shaftesbury

We had been asked to undertake the organizing of the aluminum in our town for the Government collection; and for a week our house was the center of bustling activity. In a few days the house was piled high with pots and pans, kettles, and all kinds of household utensils. We made a great banner of white calico, with the words "Kettles Into Spitfires" sewed upon it in huge letters, and strung it across the High Street where every housewife on shopping bent was bound to see it.

Everywhere our helpers went they were received with enthusiasm and delight. "Now I really feel I'm doing a bit to help," said one sturdy farmer's wife as she brought in her load of shining pans. "It's little enough we women can do to help the lads; but here's my store and I only wish it was more."

Some contributors were timid, fearful that their mite was insufficient. But we showed them how we valued the tiniest scrap. The lemon-squeezer, the pair of shoe trees, the little kettle or small saucepan, all were equally as welcome as the beautiful aluminum which came from the wealthy homes of richer neighbors.

The school children organized a collection of their own and brought it along in three great sacks. The greengrocer's boy and the hardware dealer's clerk vied with each other on their country rounds to see how much they could collect.

Behind all the gifts was the longing for service; the gladness of sharing in a common effort; the deep rooted longing that the children of our land should be spared the horrors of bombing raids. For that is the only fear these women know. For themselves they have no fears. But they long for the days when their boys and girls may play in the streets—free from the threats of Nazi bombers.

That is why this appeal for "Kettles into Spitfires" has so touched the imagination of the mothers of Great Britain. **E. C. Davies**

Shawls

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Attics and horsehair trunks have yielded up
their treasure-trove of shawls,
to gleam like jewels,—Paisley, Cashmere, Aztec,—
we pause before the stalls
to touch each shimmering fold, soft witchery of line
blending with color and design.
We view mantillas from old Spain, and Persian patterns
from the ancient Delhi mills—
until at last we stand, bemused, before
a tartan from the hills
of Scotland, a worn old plaid, a shepherd's shawl
with pocket where a lamb might rest.
"Look," we cry in wonder, "wooly lambs have lain
in that soft nest,
when hillsides were too rough, how gently it has borne
the small and weak,—
'twould preach a fitting sermon,—could it speak."

OLIVE CARLETON-MUNRO

Adding Zest to Cooked Fruit

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A prune is a sugar plum, isn't it? Perhaps if we called them this they would be more appreciated. Anyway, a convenient way to cook them is to place them in a double boiler top, add a slice of lemon, orange, lime, or kumquat, just cover with cold water, and cook over the simmerer flame until thoroughly tender. Generally no extra sugar is required. Be sure to use the double boiler cover to preserve the moisture. Sometimes prunes and apricots are served together in equal amounts to vary their appearance and taste, but the slice of citrus fruit is still invaluable.

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5,000 MEN AND WOMEN WORKERS IN BOTANY WROTE THE SLOGAN "A SMILE IN EVERY YARD"

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Mail this advertisement and $1.50 to Miss Farmer's School of Cookery 30 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass. for our newest book
The ALICE BRADLEY MENU-COOK-BOOK
With menus, market orders and recipes for every meal for three months. The menus sparkle with variety.

Madonna TOMATO PASTE
Enjoy the concentrated tomato goodness.

MOISTURE-PROOF!
ASK FOR CUT-RITE WAXED PAPER
Keeps Leftovers Fresh!
AT YOUR GROCER'S

Used by Better Cooks for Over 50 Years...
Plain, Unflavored
KNOX GELATINE

3 OLD VIRGINIA FOODS FOR $1
1 jar genuine Smithfield Ham Spread.
2 doz. Old Virginia Beaten Biscuits.
1 box Old Virginia Black Walnut Chocolate Cream Fudge.
WHITE'S 513 E. GRACE ST. RICHMOND, VA.

MAKE THIS SIMPLE TEST
STUDY THESE PICTURES—SEE WITH YOUR OWN EYES HOW GREASE-DISSOLVING BAB-O ACTS FASTER—SAVES YOU WORK!

1. Scour one half of dirty pan with ordinary "lazy" cleanser. Notice how hard you work—how slowly dirt disappears.
2. Now try Bab-O. See how it dissolves grease so dirt gently wipes away, leaving pan clean, shiny, with far less work.

It's Grease That Makes Dirt Stick! Read How BAB-O Working on Different Principle From Ordinary "Sluggish" Cleansers Dissolves Grease So Dirt Simply Wipes Off!

● Yes . . . it's grease that causes fully 90% of the scouring and scrubbing you do. And that goes not only for pots and pans—but for stoves, sinks, bathroom fixtures, painted walls and refrigerators! With ordinary "sluggish" cleansers you scour and scrub needlessly—and just see how hard it is to get rid of that greasy binder!

But not with Bab-O. Bab-O contains an active *special ingredient* that quickly dissolves grease, so dirt easily *wipes* off. Therefore, it works faster, more effectively. A little does more cleaning. So you can use less of it—you save time, work and money too. Get Bab-O at your grocer's today.

NOTE: Bab-O is white—stays white even when wet—because it contains only pure cleaning ingredients.

Tune in DAVID HARUM NBC Red Network

BAB-O
The GREASE-DISSOLVING Cleaner

Burnett's pure VANILLA

Favorite for ninety-four years . . . Burnett's is still the single pure vanilla preferred across the nation to flavor cakes, frostings, desserts and candies.

Willkie Links Farm Program Close to Triple A Policies

Continued from Page 1

in assuring his farm audiences the continuance of the Triple A so long as the farmer fails to achieve his fair share of the national income.

At the same time Mr. Willkie declares that "in failing to establish recovery the New Deal has failed the farmer, just as much as it has failed the businessman and the worker. The best farm program in the world cannot correct that failure.

"I have pledged myself to win recovery for America. This pledge is just as important to the farmer as it is to the factory worker or the businessman, and I know how to fulfill it."

Using as his text his carefully prepared and formal declaration of farm policy which he delivered in Omaha, Neb., last night, Mr. Willkie in advising the home State of his Democratic Vice-presidential candidate today — at Fort Dodge, Webster City, Iowa Falls, Waterloo and Dubuque, Iowa — described the Agricultural Adjustment Act as the settled policy of the Nation, the achievement of both parties.

Takes Broad View

Specifically, with respect to the New Deal farm programs, he said that he took "no narrow or partisan attitude. I see in them honest purposes, some real values, and various points from which to proceed."

The view of farm leaders who heard Mr. Willkie is that his Omaha address, delivered to as friendly and enthusiastic audience as he has had on his present trip, will win him increased support and enhance his candidacy throughout the agricultural Midwest which he considers the real battle ground of the campaign.

As usual, the nominee was the object of much conflicting advice. He was urged to make a very cautious farm speech. He was urged to keep his remarks to comfortable generalizations. He was urged not to be too friendly to the New Deal farm measures.

A crowd of more than 12,000 filled to overflowing Omaha's Ak Sar Ben Coliseum and punctuated his address with frequent and sustained cheers. He was told that it would be fatal for him to pass through this area without offering the farmer a permanent pass-key to the Treasury and at least a lien on the White House.

Puts Farm Problem on Own Feet

Mr. Willkie delivered a farm speech which was in keeping with his expressed economic views. It was a detailed and documented outline of his policies. It indorsed, without apology, New Deal measures which he said should be continued until something better is achieved. It proposed to "take over—and improve—those elements of the present program which are helping the farmer in his battle against the contracting economy that the New Deal has brought about." In effect, it took farm policy as such out of politics and out of the campaign, except in so far as Mr. Willkie links broad recovery to farm recovery.

Speaking as the owner of seven Indiana farms which raised 25,000 bushels of corn last year, Mr. Willkie advocated numerous improvements in the administration of the AAA.

He proposed to eliminate discrimination between different areas and different branches of agriculture and to simplify the regulations. He said there would be less bureaucracy and more local control. He said it would be operated so as to favor the family type farm. He promised to cut down the cost of administration and eliminate unnecessary employees. He advocated that the farm-lending operations of the Government be made independent of the Department of Agriculture and pledged that they would be free from political control.

Farm Points He Indorses

Mr. Willkie listed the specific phases of the Administration farm program—a list which was really all embracing—which he indorsed. These included soil conservation, which he said should be made the basis of benefit payments, commodity loans, rural electrification, farm credits at rates as low as the cost of money would permit, and crop insurance.

He indorsed other aids to agriculture, such as reduction of the cost of transportation of farm products, including Federal aid for building farm—to—market roads. encouragement of co-operative marketing, and distribution of surplus commodities to the door so long as relief needs continue.

Mr. Willkie is emphasizing in all his current farm talks the fact that while the American farm population comprises 24 per cent of the Nation's total population, the American farmer receives only 12 per cent of the national income. Stressing the relation of recovery and re-employment to prosperity for the farmer, he cites Government figures to show that there are in the United States today 20,000,000 persons in families who spend on the average of five cents or less per person per meal.

During the past two days Mr. Willkie has been consolidating political support for his candidacy with long train conferences with Nebraska and Iowa political leaders who express confidence that the Republican nominee will carry both of these States.

Barton Drafted by G. O. P.

Continued from Page 1

port and a strong labor following was unsuccessful. None of the half score of potentials rounded up was strong enough to win over the Democrat.

Persuaded by Willkie

Mr. Willkie entered personally into the situation on Convention eve, when leaders here turned to him to bring his influence to bear on getting Mr. Barton to consent to run. Mr. Willkie, reached on his campaign train, then urged this course on Mr. Barton, who was a Willkie man before Philadelphia, where he seconded the Willkie nomination, and Mr. Barton consented to relinquish his candidacy for re-election to the House from the seventeenth ("silkstocking") New York City District for the doubtful upper House race.

Assured that his nomination would be by acclamation, Mr. Barton, in accepting the draft, said that ever since he was graduated from college he had had the idea that "to represent a great State, particularly the Empire State, in the Senate was the highest honor a man could have and give to his children."

"I have no doubt that I will have that honor," he continued, "because I am sure we will carry this State for myself and for Wendell Willkie."

Mr. Barton's acceptance of the draft unties the hardest knot that faced the State organization, for it had appeared certain that the fight for the Senatorial place on the Willkie ticket would be hotly contested on the floor of the Convention, with the consequent disruption of party harmony.

Mr. Dewey, who was a chief contender for the Presidential nomination in Philadelphia, got an enthusiastic reception from the delegates. His speech scored the New Deal for broken promises, spending and bureaucracy and declared the only thing indispensable about the New Deal leader was his retirement.

Lists Charges

Mr. Dewey indicted President Roosevelt on the following counts:

1. A record of broken promises in a "cynical disregard of public pledges that have contributed to the breakdown of morality in public life" and whose "bland repetition compounded the fraud."

2. "Franklin Roosevelt has preached the false doctrine that the interests of worker and employer are antagonistic, he has professed to believe that when business is beaten down, labor will benefit. Both capital and labor have been the victims of this policy."

3. "He has set himself up as the personal arbiter of the affairs of the nations of the earth and, one by one, he has cost us their friendship. . . . Friendly nations have relied upon him in vain and others have been encouraged to predatory action. . . . A large part of the distress that exists throughout the world arises from such conduct of our foreign relations."

4. "Franklin Roosevelt has sought and accepted the support of corrupt political machines in the great cities of America. . . . His political servants are subject to no moral indignation. . . ."

5. "Our self-appointed educators in the White House contemptuously regard our beliefs as 'folkways.' By word-juggling, this Administration has sought to undermine the fundamental principles by which Americans live."

6. "Franklin Roosevelt has deliberately sought to identify his personality with the concept of liberal government. He thinks of himself not merely as the servant of government. He thinks he is progressive government. . . . We are asked to believe that enlightenment began in 1932 with Franklin Roosevelt and will end when he leaves the White House. This monumental fraud is not liberalism. It is personal government. Where personal government begins, both liberalism and freedom end."

7. "He has used the power of the Presidency ruthlessly to besmirch every man who has aspired to succeed him in that office, whether within or without his party. . . . He believes in no principles, . . . only in his own personal aggrandizement."

Five Challenges

State Senator Joe R. Hanley, who presided, declared the Nation faced five challenges — defeatism, unemployment, national defense, political dictatorship, and leadership.

"These and many other issues press for solution," he declared. "Our party will meet each challenge under the guidance and leadership of our nominee.

"We hear too much about our candidate failing or succeeding in his campaign. The time is come to understand this is our campaign. We must cease expecting Wendell Willkie to carry the people, and the people must start carrying him. . . . Our State is responsible for this New Deal mess. We must and will clean it up. It is hard to conceive of winning this election without carrying this State. It is almost impossible to lose the national election if we carry this State. The Republicans expect us to do it. This is your opportunity, your responsibility. This is not an election; it is a crusade for the salvation of democracy."

Judy Garland's Salary Over Next Seven Years

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 27 (AP)—Ever wonder what Judy Garland is paid for being so cute and singing so prettily?

Here are the figures, as contained in her new seven-year movie contract filed in Superior Court:

$2,000 a week for the next three years.

$2,500 for the two years following.

$3,000 for the last two years.

She is guaranteed 40 weeks' work each year. The contract was submitted by M. G. M. studio because Judy is only 18.

Bata Loses Work Permits

Continued from Page 1

subversive activities here," according to one confidential report made by Government investigators, "but there is considerable evidence indicating that Jan A. Bata and officials of the Bata organization in the United States are 'persona grata' with the present German government."

Jan A. Bata is president of the Bata Shoe Company. The parent company is Bata A. S. of Zlin, Czechoslovakia, now a protectorate of Germany.

"Further, there is every reason to believe that the Bata organization in this country is a part of the Nazi economic plan for trade expansion and that the Bata company and its affiliates serve as a source of foreign exchange for Germany," the report said.

Government investigators stated that Jan Bata fled his home on March 15, 1939, the day the Nazi army began occupation.

"However, he later returned to Zlin and since that time has been on good terms with the German Government," the report continued.

German Plans Known

"In the opinion of banking officials interviewed," one investigating agency declared, "Jan A. Bata has reliable informants in Germany who knew in advance of the German plans to acquire neutral territories. This is indicated specifically by the fact that on April 29, 1940, there was a cable transfer of $216,000 from Norway to Stockholm, from Stockholm to the Chase National Bank of New York, and from Chase to the Union Trust Company, Baltimore, to the credit of Ataman, Inc., special account."

Ataman, Inc., is described as a management company controlling Bata's foreign sales. Its account with the Union Trust Company, Baltimore, according to investigators, was opened on Feb. 19, 1940, with $200,000 from Jan A. Bata's personal account. The report states:

"Within the next two months the Ataman account received the following monies:

$270,000 from Norway on Feb. 28.

$30,000 from Batavia on March 23.

$23,078 from Copenhagen on April 8.

$90,000 from Norway on April 9.

$100,000 from Zurich on April 9.

$300,000 from St. Moritz on April 11.

$216,000 from Norway on April 29."

It will be recalled that on April 9 occurred Germany's invasion of the Scandinavian countries.

N. Y. Dairymen Vote To Hold Back Milk

ROME, N. Y., Sept. 27 (AP)—Members of the Oneida County Local, Dairy Farmers Union, have voted to withhold milk from the metropolitan market unless distributors agree to pay $2.50 a hundredweight for October, November, and December.

Their action last night follows that of several other upstate county locals of the union whose boycott last year brought a rise in prices paid producers. Wesley Wells, County Chairman, said the resolution was adopted unanimously, adding that the boycott would be called by the union's general organization.

Hotels and Resorts

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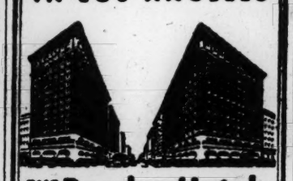
IN LOS ANGELES



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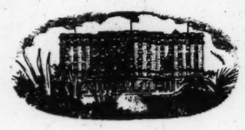

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The Home Forum

Reading in the Lounge

EVERY EVENING, just as regularly as I accepted a ceremonial green or white mint from a plate which the headwaiter proffered at the dining-room door, I would decide to spend a long, luxurious time reading in the lounge. There were adequate reading-lamps, there were a number of comfortable chintz-covered chairs, there was often a pleasant wood fire. No telephone to summon me, no one to importune me to play bridge, really no interruption of any serious sort. What bliss! And yet it somehow happened, with disconcerting regularity, that I did not read. That little neat pile of books in my room, brought from home, brought from my office, to while away the monotonous interims of holidays, just did not diminish one atom.

To be sure, I had somewhat self-consciously learned to play Chinese checkers—well, learned not to give an impossibly bad account of myself for one who believes she can never play the games that other people relish. We would pull the wooden board, with its groupings of marbles red or black, green or yellow or blue, near to the fire; and I admit that those few occasions when I actually won a game from my brilliant opponent gave me a taste of satisfaction. Almost I was tempted to wonder whether, after all, my philosophical friend might be permitted to teach me chess. But not so fast! Perhaps later, if my courage holds—if ever I should win another game of Chinese checkers. Meanwhile, there lay my books, heaped up and waiting. So one of them would come readily to hand.

* * *

At first, it would be sheer delight. If I liked, I might re-read a paragraph just because I approved the way in which its author had fashioned it; no hungry book editor was pacing up and down the corridor with an ill-curbed appetite for copy. I would continue for, say, three or maybe four pages when the conversation in progress around about would begin to wear down my resistance. If people were not so fascinating in themselves, I might have been able to stuff cotton in my ears, figuratively speaking, and fend them off. I was not yet in a mood to admit I found them even more engrossing than books—and yet—and yet— There lay an Angela Thirkell novel of English country life, beside it opened the alluring pages of the newest Arabian adventures and conjecturings of my admired Freya Stark; while I was shamelessly listening to what my fellow guests were saying as they moved about in the lounge.

* * *

There was, for example, the man who looked so much like Clarence Streit that I would have inveigled him into an elaboration of "Union Now" if I had not chanced to read in my Herald Tribune that Mr. Streit had just been speaking on some lecture platform in New York. However, our man was always talking of European affairs with an assurance which made us wish we could follow his reasonings more clearly; and it ought, by all odds, to have been Clarence Streit.

Then there was the middle-western father of the two children who ran to and fro in the rooms over ours, from about six A. M. until they were tucked away in their cribs for the night. At first I had been too indignant to heed any of his discourse; but he did have absorbing things to say about this current need to produce airplanes for England. I ended by being curious as to what exactly was his connection with the industry, as the men crowded about him and plied him with questions. Baffled because I was not quite near enough to hear it all, I would take another handful of nuts from that inviting silver box which our landlord kept hospitably on the lounge table, or perhaps lift that snapping log further back on the fire-irons. Possibly I would twist my chair just a trifle nearer to the eager spokesman from the Middle West.

* * *

The women, I am afraid, amused me less. They discussed the drives they had taken that day—no, of course, you simply could not do Mt. Desert Island in less than the whole day, but to go inland to lovely Appleton Ridge beside those long fingers of pale blue sea which reached far into the hills—well, that was a matter of only a few hours. One could pass through Union, too, which had been chosen as the setting for Ben Ames Williams' novel, "Come Spring." Had they read it? Each one asked the others and each, it seemed, had read it, of course. Or it was tiresome to have to pack trunks to go home; or else the chauffeur was being troublesome about repairs to the car; or else—oh, yes, the concert that was to be given by those clever young men who played two pianos; or the old captain who took parties out in his motor-boat, all day with a picnic lunch, if one so desired. They never lacked anything to discuss, as they knitted or embroidered or just rocked and watched the activities of the lounge, as I was watching and listening to them.

* * *

Now came the smart little Englishwoman, gallant always with her two evacuée children and their Nanny who was as delightful a Nanny as I have ever seen. Nearly always the children's mother carried a cable message about, on its yellow typed sheet, a cable of reassurance from her husband who was—she did not quite know where—or from her sister who was driving an ambulance in London. She would often tell me what the cables said; and invariably they were confident, even gay: "All well. Don't fuss," one of them read. And its recipient did fuss extraordinarily little. Nanny, too, was as impregnable as the Landseer lions in Trafalgar Square, yet sweet and gentle as she dealt, man to man, with her two small delicious charges. The elder of them loved birds, it seemed. She had been allowed to purchase a canary, but nowhere could she find a cage for it. I can hear her thin little voice with its clipped syllables and its exquisitely English turns of phrase: "I've been in every shop in the town. Every single one, I believe. I've been in the greengrocer's. I've been in the chemist's. I've been in the stationer's. I've been—I've been—But do you suppose I could find a cage for my bird? I could not. Yes, Nanny, I am coming to bed, in just one moment." And all the waved heads of the women staying in that inn would nod in approval and amusement, as they surveyed the clever child who went off, somewhat reluctant, with Nanny.

* * *

People were coming in from the street all the while, too, people who had got belated somehow over their motoring and needed a place in which to sleep. "No, madam. Not connecting rooms, I am afraid. All we have left are two single rooms, quite separate, one with bath, one without. Will you take those?" Often they would and often they demurred, only to take them at last, realizing that, after all, this was the best inn for some distance up the Maine coast. Perhaps rooms had been engaged for five and only two in the party arrived. No, indeed, they would not pay for the rooms reserved. Could they help it, if guests had been turned away on their account? When things reached that pass, the landlord had sometimes to be called from his small office in the rear. It was endless fun to watch all this and to decide what relation people bore to each other, where they had come from, where they were going, and why. Not that I could decide, really. But I could think it all out to suit my own imagination, which was what mattered. And, all the while, the office telephone would be ringing. "Mrs. Smith? Wait just a moment, madam. I believe she is on the front veranda. A message? Surely. I'll be glad to tell her that you will come to pick her up in the car at ten-thirty tomorrow morning, rain or shine." When the telephone rang, with the office clerk out of hearing, as often happened, for minutes on end the bell would just clang on and on; until, more than once, one of the guests would get up and try to manage the switchboard, fail laughingly, after which another would go to his assistance and be no more skillful until a slightly perturbed landlord emerged to put the business straight.

* * *

At nine-thirty, or thereabouts, suddenly the hum of the lounge ceased, for the guests would have gone to bed. So I would say to myself: "Where's that book which has slipped to the floor? Now I can read." And yet I couldn't, because the deep silence would be unnatural somehow; and when I heard the merest sound, like the sudden sizzling of steam in the radiator (for this was a chill August in Maine), I would look up and lose the trend of my thought. Once, too, I had a long talk with the office clerk. He begged me not to go to bed quite yet; for he had to stay on until midnight, actually, and often he grew lonely. I would know it would be dull for him, wouldn't I? with only now and then a telephone mesage or a late arrival to take up his attention.

Reading in the lounge? It was contrary to all my expectations. My undiminished pile of books was lifted down and loaded again into the car to go home, and I did not even feel guilty or sorry—not really. Perhaps I had learned, perhaps I had enjoyed, just as much from the human things that went on outside the covers of a book.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

The

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Established by

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Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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Christian Science Sentinel

"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and special information regarding the Christian Science Movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

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Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in seven languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copies, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

Three Chilean Cities

IN REACHING CHILE I had come to the edge of the temperate zone. . . . I drank deep drafts of invigorating air, air that was like California in March. As a matter of fact, the resemblance of Chile to California grew hourly more marked. Antofagasta in the dry belt was like a California town near the Mexican border. Yet all that civic pride and precious water could do had been done. Water, brought two hundred miles from the Bolivian Andes, had created a flowery plaza in the heart of the city. Here again the palms, the angel's trumpet, the heliotrope, the blue plumbago, were reminiscent of California. . . .

There was keen enjoyment in walking about Valparaiso, a thriving modern city. . . . Like San Francisco, it had risen from the ashes of earthquake and fire. The combination of green hills and velvet beaches gave a delightful variety to the city. I wandered for days among the houses on the hillsides, up streets too steep for wagon or automobile and reached only by *ascensores* or open-air elevators, and where peddlers came on horseback and delivered goods from huge panniers or hide-covered baskets. . . . Yet to me Valparaiso was not Chile. I saw more blue eyes than brown, and heard more English than Spanish spoken in the shops and on the streets of "Valpo," for Valparaiso has a large British and American population. I had come to see Spanish Chile, and I found it 116 miles inland, in Santiago.

For three hours after we left Valparaiso, our train ran through a golden garden. Yellow poppies carpeted the right of way and climbed the rich green hills. As we rose to higher levels, orange and mimosa trees showered down their fragrant petals. Higher still, the peach-trees like pink clouds drifted before the car windows, while the Andes loomed above us, feathery, cool, soul-compelling.

It was high noon when we arrived in Santiago, where most of the architecture was as typically Spanish as when the conquerors built it three hundred years ago. Here and there, however, was a modern edifice; the massive National Library and the new Bolsa with its French influence and at least one sky-scraper. Shops were closed for the midday breathing-spell, and all Santiago took siestas or the air.—From "Men, Maidens and Mantillas," by STELLA BURKE MAY. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Autumn Evening

Dark blue the evening hills,
Cold and far
The silver beauty
Of a star.

Dark green the woodlands stand,
Paler grows
The sunset, fading
Into rose.

Dark brown the meadows lie,
Darker still
The shadows gather
On the hill.

Gold leaves upon the elms,
Home lights bright
Beneath them blooming—
Then the night!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

By Courtesy of the Gallery of Fine Arts, Yale University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF ELI WHITNEY: *A Painting by Samuel F. B. Morse*

SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE MORSE (1791-1872) is more widely known for his pioneer work in connection with the telegraph, yet he early intended to be an artist. While still in Yale, he had a local reputation for the beautiful miniatures on ivory which he painted.

After Morse left college, he worked as a clerk in a Charlestown (Mass.) bookstore, where he met Washington Allston and Gilbert Stuart, who were greatly interested in the earnest young artist. He went to London with Allston in 1811 and spent four years there painting. On his return to Boston, he found that portraits were the only works of art for which Americans were prepared to pay, and, because of the difficulty of getting enough commissions in any one place, he toured New England and even traveled as far south as Charleston in South Carolina, where he achieved his first definite success.

Samuel Morse was an admirable portrait painter and was considered, after Allston, the best prepared and most fully educated artist of his day, though this reputation is quite overshadowed by his notable achievement in the field of communications. The fact that such a man should have painted the portrait of one who also profoundly influenced the life of his country, through his mechanical ingenuity, makes this portrait doubly interesting.

Eli Whitney Could Make Anything

ONE DAY some gentlemen were discussing, under the live-oaks and magnolias at Mulberry Grove, the slow manner of extracting the cotton seed from the cotton boll.

"Why don't you go to work and get something which will do it?" it is said Mrs. Greene exclaimed.

"Your good husband, though he cleaned the red-coats out of Georgia, could not clean the seeds from the cotton," was the retort.

"Apply to my young friend here," answered Mrs. Greene, referring to Whitney. "He can make anything. He has repaired my children's toys. My tambour frame was all out of kilter, and I could not embroider with it at all, because it pulled and tore the threads so badly. Mr. Whitney noticed this, took it out on the porch, tinkered with it a little, and—there, see what he has done with it,—made its frame as good as new."

"As for cleaning cotton seed," Mr. Whitney is reported to have said, "why, gentlemen, I shouldn't know the seed if I saw it. I don't think I ever saw cotton seed in my life."

The next day he made it a point to see some cotton, and then set to work on a machine to pick it, Mrs. Greene giving him a room in which he could secretly carry on his experiments.—From "The Story of Textiles," by PERRY WALTON. (New York: Tudor.)

Healing Prayer and Fasting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN REFERRING to the healing of the lunatic boy by Christ Jesus, recorded in the seventeenth chapter of Matthew, Mary Baker Eddy writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 222): "When his disciples asked him why they could not heal that case, Jesus, the master Metaphysician, answered, 'Because of your unbelief' (lack of *faith*); and then continued: 'If ye have faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye shall say unto this mountain, Remove hence to yonder place; and it shall remove.' Also he added: 'This kind goeth not out but by prayer and fasting' (refraining from admitting the claims of the senses)."

The last is a very arresting statement, and the word "fasting" takes on quite a new meaning in the light of this definition. Both prayer and fasting are necessary for healing. Prayer, in Christian Science, is affirmation of the truth. We must declare the truth that man, as God's likeness, is spiritual, perfect, complete, immortal, and that he never has been and never will be material or subject to false material laws. Such prayer of affirmation purifies thought, and one thus gains a truer sense of man, perfect as the Father is perfect.

Fasting means that we must refrain from admitting the ills and discords of humanity to be real. We must deny reality to sin, sickness, false beliefs of heredity, poverty, wrong appetites, fear, and hate. No matter how persistently the material senses testify to the presence of some physical disability, if we calmly hold to the truth about the real man, and know with certainty that Truth will replace imperfection with perfection, sorrow with joy, hate with love—we shall win.

A student of Christian Science recently had an emergency call to help nurse some soldiers. She accepted the call, realizing, that since God was everywhere, He was ever present to help both her and the men, and that none could ever be separated from His loving care and protection. During the time in which she was thus occupied, she had to fast and pray to the best of her ability. In one instance a young soldier was found to be very ill. The medical staff manifested great anxiety about him, and his relations were telegraphed for.

The student of Christian Science silently denied reality or power to fear or material laws, for the denial of false sense testimony is a step towards the realization of health as ever present. She knew that what appeared to be so real to material sense was not the truth of being. The truth about man is what God knows about him. He is God's spiritual image and likeness, maintained by Him in perfection, immune from any error or false material law. Man is as perfect now as the Father, and there is never any cause for fear, but always great cause for rejoicing. The next day the young soldier was practically well, and talked and joked with his relations when they came. Many of the staff expressed interest in his amazingly quick recovery.

Isaiah must have recognized the healing and freeing nature of true fasting when he asked (Isaiah 58:6), "Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?" He recognized, in some degree, the temporary nature of wickedness, oppression, and sickness, and the fact that mankind can be freed from every kind of bondage, for he told the people that light and health would result from true fasting. Christ Jesus proved this many years later, and Christian Scientists are proving it to be true today.

Mrs. Eddy writes on page 15 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "In the quiet sanctuary of earnest longings, we must deny sin and plead God's allness." Here we have one of the simple rules of Christian Science—"deny sin and plead God's allness;" that is, deny reality to any discordant, abnormal condition, and affirm the ever-presence of God, good. This means that we must guard our thinking carefully. We must be quick to deny reality or power to evil, and, with calm confidence, affirm the truth which is manifested in health, supply, unselfishness, and harmonious, all-satisfying activity.

There can be no compromise with evil, since only Truth is real, although error may seem to be so. As we affirm understandingly the spiritual facts of being, perfect God, perfect man, and perfect universe, the delusive, material concepts of existence fade away. Thus the glorious fact that God, good, is all-power, all-presence, Life, Truth, and Love, and is ever available to meet every human need, is recognized and our lives are transformed

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

Dziedinoša lūgšana un gavēšana

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakusslejā angļu teksts)

SAKARĀ AR Matteusa evaņģelija septiņpadsmitā nodaļā atstāstīto gadījumu, kad Kristus Jēzus izdziedināja mēnessērdzīgo zēnu, Mary Baker Eddy raksta grāmatā "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (222. 1pp.): "Kad viņa mācekļi viņam jautāja, kāpēc gan viņi nebija varējuši izdziedināt šo gadījumu, Jēzus, meistars Metafiziķis, atbildēja, 'Jūsu neticības (*ticības* trūkuma) dēļ;' un tad turpināja: 'Kad jums ticība ir kā sinepju graudiņš, tad jūs sacīsiet šim kalnam: nocelies no šejienes uz turieni, un viņš nocelsies.' Viņš vēl piebilda: 'Šī suga neizbēg, kā vien caur lūgšanu un gavēšanu' (atturēšanos atzīt jutekļu prasības)."

Pēdējais paskaidrojums ir ļoti saistošs, un vārds "gavēšana" šīs definicijas gaismā iegūst pavisam jaunu nozīmi. Kā lūgšana tā arī gavēšana, abas ir nepieciešamas lai dziedinātu. Kristīgajā Zinātnē lūgšana ir patiesības apliecinājums. Mums jāpasludina patiesība, ka cilvēks kā Dieva līdzība ir garīgs, pilnīgs, pabeigts, nemirstīgs, un ka viņš nekad nav bijis un nekad nebūs materials vai padots maldīgiem materiāliem likumiem. Šāda apliecinājuma lūgšana šķīsta domas, un tā cilvēks gūst patiesāku jēdzienu par cilvēku, kas ir pilnīgs kā Tēvs ir pilnīgs.

Gavēšana nozīmē, ka mums jāatturas piekrist tam, ka cilvēces ļaunumi un nesaskaņas ir īstas. Mums jānoliedz īstenība grēkam, slimībai, nepareiziem ticējumiem par iedzimtību, nabadzību, kaitīgām iekārēm, bailēm un naidu. Nav no svara, cik neatlaidīgi materialie jutekļi liecina par kādas fiziskas nespējas klātbūtni, ja mēs mierīgi turamies pie patiesības par īsto cilvēku un ar noteiktību zinam, ka Patiesība atvietos nepilnību ar pilnību, bēdas ar priekiem, naidu ar milestību,—mēs uzvarēsim.

Kāda Kristīgās Zinātnes skolniece nesen negaidīti tika uzaicināta palīdzēt kopt dažus kareivjus. Viņa pieņēma uzaicinājumu, saprazdama, ka tā kā Dievs ir itin visur, Viņš ir klāt arī, lai palīdzētu kā viņai, tāpat šiem vīriem, un ka neviens nekad nevar būt atšķirts no Viņa mīlošās gādības un aizsardzības. Pa visu to laiku, kamēr viņa tā bija aizņemta, viņai bija jālūdz un jāgavē, cik labi vien tā prata. Vienā gadījumā kāds jauns kareivis bija atzīts kā ļoti slims. Medicīniskais personals izrādīja lielas bažas par viņu un tika telegrafēts viņa piederīgiem.

Kristīgās Zinātnes skolniece klusībā noliedza spēku jeb īstenību bailēm vai materialiem likumiem, jo maldīgā saprāta liecības noliegšana ir solis uz īsteņošanu, ka veselība ir vienmērklātesoša. Viņa zināja, ka tas, kas materialam saprātam šķiet tik īsts, nav esamības patiesība. Patiesība par cilvēku ir tas, ko Dievs par viņu zina. Viņš ir Dieva garīgs attēls un līdzība, ko Dievs uztur pilnībā, brīvu no ikviena malda vai maldīga materiala likuma. Cilvēks tagad ir tikpat pilnīgs kā Tēvs, un nekad nav nekāda pamata bailēm, bet vienmēr liels pamats priekam. Nākamajā dienā jaunais kareivis bija patiesi vesels un sarunajās un jokoja ar saviem piederīgiem, kad tie bija atnākuši. Daudzi no personala izrādīja interesi par pārsteidzoši ātro izveseļošanos.

Ezaijam vajadzēja būt atzinušam patiesas gavēšanas dziedinošo un atbrīvojošo dabu, kad viņš jautāja (Ezaija 58:6): "Vai tā nav gavēšana, kas man patik: atraisīt no netaisnām saitēm, no jūga atsvabināt, spaidītus atlaist vaļā un salaust ikkatru jūgu?" Viņš zinamā mērā bija iepazinies ar ļaunprātības, apspiešanas un slimības pārejošo dabu, kā arī ar faktu, ka cilvēce var kļūt brīva no ikkatra kalpības jūga, jo viņš cilvēkiem sacījis, ka gaisma un veselība būs patiesas gavēšanas iznākums. Kristus Jēzus pierādīja to daudzus gadus vēlāk, un Kristīgie Zinātnieki pierāda to par patiesu šodien.

Mrs. Eddy raksta grāmatas "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un veselība ar Svēto rakstu atslēgu) 15. lappusē: "Nopietnu ilgu klusā svētnicā mums jānoliedz grēks un jāliek lietā Dieva visumība." Šeit mums ir viens no vienkāršajiem Kristīgās Zinātnes likumiem—"jānoliedz grēks un jāliek lietā Dieva visumība;" tas ir, noliegt īstenību katram nesaskaņīgam, nenormālam apstāklim un apliecināt Dieva, labā, vienmērklātesamību. Tas nozīmē, ka mums rūpīgi jāuzmana sava domāšana. Mums jābūt modriem noliegt īstenību vai spēku ļaunajam un ar mierīgu paļāvību jāapstiprina patiesība, kas ir izpausta veselībā, apgādībā, nesavtībā un saskanīgā, visus apmierinošā darbībā.

Nevar būt ķompromisa ar ļaunu, jo tikai Patiesība ir īsta, lai gan maldi šķiet tādi esam. Ja mēs ar izpratni apstiprinam esamības garīgos faktus, pilnīgu Dievu, pilnīgu cilvēku un pilnīgu universu, tad mānīgie, materialie eksistences jēdzieni izgaist. Tādejādi tiek atzīts diženais fakts, ka Dievs, labais, ir visspēcība, visklātesamība, Dzīvība, Patiesība un Mīlestība, un vienmēr ir pieejams ikkatras cilvēciskas vajadzības apmierināšanai, un mūsu dzīve tiek pārveidota.

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstisku pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Discernment

A white butterfly
Perfectly poised
Upon a cabbage leaf;
A jade carving
Flawless in workmanship—
Exquisite in design—
Discovered by discerning eyes
In a sunlit garden.

ASENATH CARGILL

Landlocked

The mist of evening slowly falls
Over these marshes where once more
The sea with hardly a whisper crawls
Closer and closer in to shore.

Unheard through miles of sedgy swale,
Softly the tide will reach its mark,
As the last gleams of sunset fail
In the illimitable dark.

Landlocked, we need not hear the whip
Of surf on any sunken ledge,
Or watch the wake of any ship
Dwindle on the horizon's edge.

We are not wanderers who return
With curious cargo as our lot,
Knowing how village windows burn
Whether the wind blows east or not.

And though this inlet finds its way
To deeper channels through the reeds,
We may be wiser if we stay,
No matter where it leads.

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1940

Rhode Island G. O. P. Names State Ticket

Vanderbilt again to run for Governor as Lieut. Gov. McManus is named for the U. S. Senate.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 27—The Republican State Convention today named Lieut.-Gov. James O. McManus as its candidate for U. S. Senator to oppose U. S. Senator Peter G. Gerry, and placed Gov. William H. Vanderbilt in nomination to succeed himself. Then without opposition Edward T. Scallon was named to succeed Mr. McManus.

Other names were: Secretary of State, J. Hector Paquin; Attorney General, Louis V. Jackvony, and General Treasurer, Thomas P. Hazard, all for re-election.

Harold A. Andrews was Temporary Chairman of the convention and occupied the same post in the permanent organization. The keynoter was Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota. His talk was devoted to a boost for Mr. Willkie.

The Platform

The platform was as diversified as possible. Its high points were:

"We submit that the continuation, the development, and the strengthening of the advances made by the present Republican Administration are essential to the continuing welfare of all our people. We will continue those policies which have brought new business and industry to this State, and which have held and developed the business and industry already here, to the end that more real jobs will be available to the people.

"We pledge every effort to continue to promote just and amicable relations between workers and employers.

"We recommend that the General Assembly enact legislation progressively to decrease unemployment compensation taxes to the fullest extent consistent with maintaining present benefit payments.

"We recommend progressive legislation increasing the personnel and facilities for handling the problem of juvenile delinquency.

Modern Highways

"We recognize the need of modern highways for the economic welfare of the people, and to provide access to the recreational areas of the State.

"We believe that suitable airports and landing fields are essential for the future of aviation, and that improvements to our harbors and aids to navigation should be encouraged.

"Public education is a prime responsibility of the State as a means of creating the way of life that we defend. The General Assembly in 1940 created a commission to develop a course of action and to report to the Governor by October 30 of this year. Guided by that report and by the public interest, we will readjust present inequalities among the towns and cities.

"As a result of state audits made by the present Administration at the request of towns, the diversion of public funds to private use was disclosed in several instances. The Administration has at hand definite facts indicating that municipal funds of one Rhode Island city were being used for purposes other than legitimate corporate business. That city is indebted to the State for more than $150,000, notwithstanding the fact that it received hundreds of thousands of dollars in State aid each year.

More Power

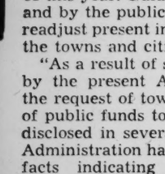
"At the present, the law does not give the State adequate powers for the protection of the public in these respects. We pledge ourselves to recommend the passage of progressive legislation, to the end that the State may on its own initiative examine the books and records of any city or town, and to determine whether municipal funds and property are being diverted to private use.

"The Republican Party reaffirms its stand of 1938 concerning election frauds and pledges itself to do everything within the power of the State to protect the sanctity and purity of the ballot."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair this afternoon, tonight and Saturday; not quite so cold tonight with lowest temperatures in the middle and lower 40's; gentle variable and westerly winds.



Maine: Fair in south and mostly cloudy in north portion tonight and Saturday, rising temperature Saturday.

Other New England States: Fair and not quite so cool tonight; Saturday fair and warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate variable winds over south portion and moderate westerly over north portion; fair weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperature

	A	B		A	B
Boston	47	56	New Orleans	60	75
Chicago	42	65	New York	49	75
Denver	48	72	Norfolk	58	58
Kansas City	39	69	Philadelphia	44	59
Los Angeles	64	91	St. Louis	37	64
Miami	75	91	San Francisco	57	73
Minneapolis	48	68	Washington	44	60

A—7.30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Sept. 27.
B—Maximum, Sept. 26.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 8:17 p. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Saturday, 8.52 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:04 p. m.

Nature Paints the Leaves Again And Trek to Pageant Begins

All New England rose this morning to greet the first of a series of clear, crisp days that are autumn at its best. Across low-lying valleys a crystal hoar frost clung like beaded jewels to the grass. A late rising sun peered brightly at a chilly world. Along country lanes leaves of flaming reds, bright yellows, and mellow browns spiraled earthward to form soft confetti-like carpets.

New England's autumn foliage pageant is on. And thousands of motorists from far and wide are beginning to move into the various areas where the great show is being held. It is expected that the peak of the brilliant coloring will come within the next fortnight.

Berkshires Aglow

A bulletin from the Berkshires in Massachusetts says that maples and oaks have turned to scarlet reds and deep browns with bright yellows flashing in contrast to the dark color of the evergreens. This week-end and the next will see the foliage at its best in this region, and tomorrow and Sunday a large number of motorists are expected to visit this colorful region.

Observers in six New Hampshire localities this week have reported that the autumn foliage is now almost at its height, and observers in eight other sections of the State say that the leaves are still in an earlier stage of coloration, though advanced since last week.

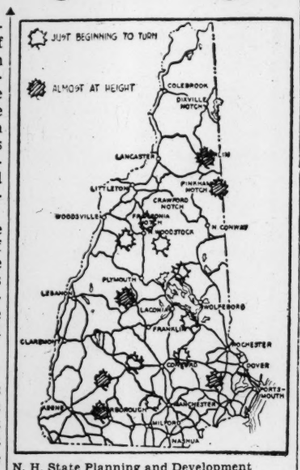
Places where foliage coloration is reported almost at its height are at Mt. Cardigan, Alexandria; Milan Hill, north of Berlin; Mt. Monadnock, East Jaffrey; the Pawtuckaway Mountains, near Deerfield and Raymond; Shelburne, and Stoddard (Mt. Pitcher).

Monadnock Tours Soon

The Monadnock Region Association has just announced that its tenth annual Fall Foliage tours will probably be posted the latter part of the first week in October, the direction signs remaining in place at least until Oct. 14. No less than five tours are to be posted, and information booths will be in operation during the foliage tour period at Antrim, Hinsdale, Keene, Milford, Walpole and Winchester.

Across the rolling hills of Vermonth on into the Litchfield Hills of Connecticut marches the autumn color parade. Each new section brings a variety of color—gold-tinted leaves mingling with deep purples; crimson contrasting with canary yellows; and soft browns with brilliant reds. One of the most delightful regions to see the march of autumn is at Smugglers Notch in Vermont where a sea of varied colored foliage rolls from mountain top to valley and back to mountain top again.

Accommodations in New England during this autumn season will be plentiful because a large number of hotels and lodges are keeping doors open especially for this ocacsion.



N. H. State Planning and Development Commission; State Forestry and Recreation Department

Where Color Reigns

Map shows best New Hampshire foliage conditions as of week ending Sept. 28, based on reports of forest watchmen and other observers.

Young Willkie

Continued from Page 1

his mind darts like a flickering flame."

In the course of the running interview in Harvard Yard, which couldn't have lasted more than 10 minutes, he covered dozens of subjects and spoke at the rate of at least 200 words per minute.

No longhand ever invented could have kept up with him. His interviewer scribbled notes in the margin of his newspaper as he walked along. When this space gave out—as it did almost immediately—he began to take mental notes. Finally he gave up and just conversed.

"How did you enjoy campaigning?"

That touched off a spark. "It has been simply wonderful. You know, I had never been out in the West before, and I've been getting a great kick out of seeing the country. The deserts of Arizona—Mexico City (just to say I'd been over the line)—San Francisco and Los Angeles [no partiality], the thrill of the mountains by the sea—it's been wonderful."

Trains Restrict View

"How about the crowds, the political strategy, the people on the train?"

"I didn't spend much time on the train. You can't see anything from there. When we stopped at a station, I'd get out, mix with the crowd, and find someone who was driving in an open car to some place about. That's where I got this sunburn. But I really saw the sights. One man followed the train all the way from Chicago to Tulsa.

"Hollywood was fun. You know, you read about these places and want to see them. I had a police pass, just as you would have, saw what any traveler sees. It's an amazing place—studios like a whole city: an entire French town, or an English village.

"I may not get as good a chance to see the country again. I've been taking advantage of it."

How had he been able to dodge reporters so successfully for the past week? The way five Boston reporters tracked him fruitlessly from one rooming house to another, pestered the University Hall secretaries for his address, contacted real estate agents, hotels, the telephone company, and finally resorted to posting guards, on shifts, in places he would surely have to come—this is a story in itself.

Well he was sorry, he hadn't meant to be any trouble. The truth was he didn't have any address as yet.

But why all the fuss?

He didn't want to be interviewed.

After-Supper Daylight Ends Next Sunday

Daylight Saving Time will come to end officially at 2 a. m. Sunday morning, when the householder may arise and change the family clock—or he may do it before he retires or after he gets up Sunday morning.

In any event the jeweller down the street says it is better for the clock to turn it ahead 11 hours rather than to turn it back one. Either way you gain an hour—but you will lose it again next April 28.

New rail schedules become effective Sunday with the end of daylight saving time. Timetables are ready for distribution.

A new train between Boston and Bellows Falls with stops at Ayer, Fitchburg, Winchendon, Fitzwilliam, Troy and Keene; new departure times for the "Cannonball" for New Hampshire Division points and the "Pine Tree Limited" for Dover, N. H., and points in Maine; and rearrangements of some 4 to 15 minutes in the arrival and departure times of two trains between Boston and Haverhill and two trains between Boston, Lynn, Salem, Beverly, and Rockport are among the principal changes shown in the new fall and winter time tables of the Boston and Maine Railroad.

The new train between Boston and Bellows Falls will leave Boston week-days at 5 p. m., and with stops at Ayer at 5:48, Fitchburg 6:06, Winchendon 6:44, Fitzwilliam 6:58, Troy 7:07, and Keene 7:27, will arrive in Bellows Falls at 8:10 p. m.

The New Haven Railroad will introduce two new train services, from Boston to Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, on Sunday. The two new trains will be the William Penn and the Bay State. The William Penn will leave the South Station daily at 6 p. m., arriving at Pennsylvania Station, New York, at 10:45 p. m. and at Philadelphia at 12:36. The Bay State will leave Philadelphia daily at 8 a. m. and arrive in Boston at 2:40 p. m.

Hub Relaxes, Legion's Show A Memory Now

New National Commander leaves tonight after concluding convention business.

The last of the American Legion, its 22nd annual National Convention business now a matter of stenotype record, pulled up its tent pegs, folded its guidons and canvas, and rolled out of Boston today. Milo J. Warner of Toledo, Ohio, its newly elected National Commander, was scheduled to bring up in the rear guard, leaving late this afternoon for New York. There he will rest until entraining for a triumphal entry, Monday, into Toledo, where the "home town" band and massed citizenry will be on hand to welcome him.

Aides of the National Commander in his suite at the Hotel Statler, said the only formal appointment Mr. Warner had before his departure was with Frank E. Samuel of Indianapolis, National Adjutant. The Commander of more than 1,000,000 World War veterans, they pointed out, has immediate official duties in which he will be instructed by the National Adjutant. The Legion, they said, is "now in the class with Big Business, with its endowment of more than $5,000,000."

Reception Plans

Spokesmen for the Commander said he planned to take no action in regard to a proposed conference in New York or Washington in the near future by veterans in the "noninvolvement" wing whose amendment to the resolution abandoning the traditional "strict neutrality" stand of the Legion was defeated yesterday at the closing session of the convention in Symphony Hall.

"The Commander can do nothing," they said. "He has had his commond in the vote of the delegates. They can do nothing. Why didn't they fight from the floor?"

Immediately upon adjournment of the convention, the National Executive Committee held a brief organization meeting on the stage at Symphony Hall.

Appointments Deferred

At this meeting Mr. Samuel on the recommendatoin of Commander Warner, was re-elected National Adjutant.

The committee deferred the appointments of the National Treasurer, the National Judge Advocate and the National Historian until its November meeting in Indianapolis.

The committee fixed Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday—Nov. 18, 19 and 20 as the dates for the annual conference of all department commanders and adjutants. It fixed the dates for its own next regular meeting in Indianapolis as Thursday and Friday, Nov. 21 and 22. Stephen C. Garrity of Hollyrood Road, Lowell, is National Executive Committeeman for Massachusetts.

All signs on the streets and in the hotel lobbies, which were all but impassable the first part of the week, indicated that Boston is rapidly returning to its gracious manner of living. The litter from the parade has disappeared, bunting and flags are coming down, and the lobby of the Statler—"Midway" for the Legionnaires—once more was free of congestions.

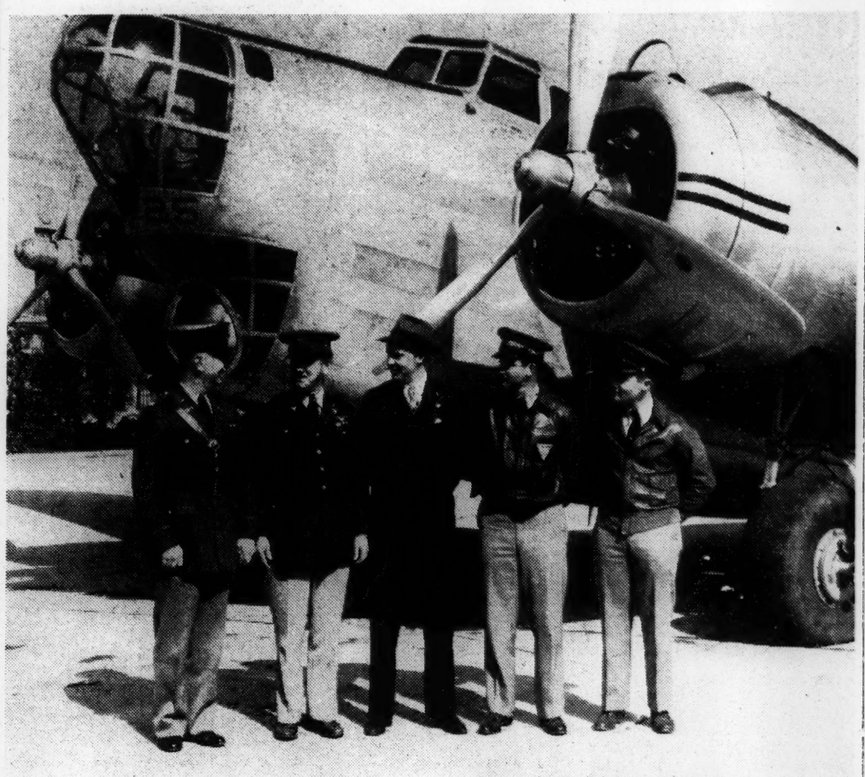
Leaders of the Legion

Wide World

To the Victors Belong the Smiles

Mrs. Louis J. Lemstra, new President of the American Legion Auxiliary, and Milo J. Warner, National Commander of the Legion, shortly after their election yesterday.

It Will Talk From the Air



Scrap Iron Shipment To Japan Drops

The shipment of scrap iron from Boston to Japan has fallen off considerably in the last three years, according to figures available at the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce today, and therefor this port, officials believe, will not be seriously affected by the Government's embargo on the shipment of scrap metal to that country.

In 1940 the movement of scrap iron to Japan decreased to almost nothing, the total for the first seven months being only 5,689 long tons, compared with a total shipment to all parts of the world of 116,560 tons. These figures are the latest to be tabulated, but since Aug. 1, port authorities point out, at least three full cargoes have been taken out of Boston for Japan, totaling more than 20,000 tons. In 1939 Japan imported from Boston a total of 53,822 long tons.

Building Urged Of Naval Armory As a Private Job

Construction of the $1,000,000 Naval Reserve Armory in Boston should be by private contract rather than Works Projects Administration workers whose rolls of skilled workers have been shortened by the defense program, City, WPA and union officials in Boston agreed today.

Denying that there was anything that resembled a shortage of skilled workers in union ranks, Ernest A. Johnson, secretary of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Boston, said that only 60 per cent of the Council's 60,000 members were working on national defense. The rest, he said, are working on "broken time" jobs for private contractors. There are enough on hand to take care of any project for which skilled workers were needed, he said.

Denis W. Delaney, state WPA administrator, pointing out that workers were leaving his rolls at an "accelerated rate" for private business, declared that it was his belief a project like the Armory should go to private contractors.

By a Staff Photographer

Drive for More Air Cadets Begins

Top: Standing in front of the Douglas B-18A twin-engined bomber, left to right, Col. John L. Rice, Air Recruiting Officer of the First Corp Area; Captain Charles E. Hastings, of the Army Detachment at the Airport; Lieutenants H. V. Saehlenou and Frank C. Zigler who flew plane here from Mitchel Field, L. I. Bottom: In flight positions Colonel Rice and Captain Hastings study map with co-pilots Saehlenou and Zigler at their posts.

Big Douglas Bomber Arrives To Spur Campaign for Pilots

One of the larger members of the Army's flying cadet recruiting service, a Douglas B-18A twin engined bomber, roared in at East Boston Airport today to begin a campaign to secure more pilots in the New England area. The big silver ship landed at approximately 10 a. m., after an hour's flight from Mitchel Field, Long Island, where it is based.

The plane was brought to Boston under plans prepared by the Aviation Committee of the Boston Junior Association of Commerce under the direction of Byron Skillin.

This afternoon radio equipment will be placed aboard the plane by Westinghouse Station WBZ and Capt. Charles E. Hastings of the Army Air Corps detachment at East Boston will be interviewed at 9 this evening while flying over the city. He will answer questions from potential candidates for the air force gathered in the studio of WBZ at the Hotel Bradford.

After the interview the program will return to the radio studio where a dramatization of the military, educational, and social life of an air cadet will be dramatized. Assisting in preparing this program in Boston were Victor F. McDavitt, President of the Junior Association of Commerce; Captain Hastings; Rudy Vallee, honorary member of the Association; and Mr. Skillin.

Politics Wakes for Preconvention Dinners

Massachusetts' political campaign, after marking time during the American Legion convention, resumes tonight with increased verbal force as the Republican and Democratic state convention activities get under way at pre-convention dinners in Boston and Springfield, respectively.

After campaign barrages from party leaders, the Republican convention will be held tomorrow in Symphony Hall, while the Democratic conclave will meet tomorrow in the Springfield Municipal Auditorium.

At tonight's G. O. P. dinner at the Hotel Bradford the seven Republican candidates for major positions will speak, as well as Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts. Feature of the event will be the appearance of the five defeated candidates for the Republican Attorney General nomination to pledge their support to Robert T. Bushnell of Newton, who won the nomination.

The Democratic "night before" dinner will present as chief speakers Paul V. McNutt, Social Security Administrator, and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston.

Purposes of Conventions

The chief purposes of the conventions are to draft party platforms, elect presidential electors, and to whip up the party fervor for the five-week drive to the November elections. From convention time until the Nov. 5 election day the party leaders and workers will increase the speed of their drives to corral as many of the votes of independents as possible, because in this election, as the past, the independent voters will swing the election.

Prior to the pre-convention dinner, the G. O. P. is conducting a public hearing on proposals for the party platform. George Stobbs of Worcester is chairman of the party's resolutions committee.

In Springfield, Clifford C. Hubbard of Norton, Professor of History and Political Science at Wheaton College, heads the Democratic Resolutions Committee which was met to consider the party platform.

Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Republican National Committee and Minority Leader in the House, is permanent chairman of the G. O. P. convention, while Senator Lodge will deliver the keynote address. Other speakers will include Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Henry Parkman, Jr., Republican nominee for United States Senator, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook, State Treasurer William E. Hurley, State Auditor Russell A. Wood, and Robert T. Bushnell, party nominee for Attorney General.

Preliminary to Convention

These men, comprising the GOP major office ticket, will deliver their most important speeches at the convention, although they are scheduled to speak at tonight's banquet as well.

Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield will be permanent chairman of the Democratic convention. Edward J. Flynn, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, will deliver keynote address at the convention. The entire Democratic state ticket will also speak, including Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Paul A. Dever, Attorney General and nominee for Governor; Owen A. Gallagher, of Boston, Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor; Mrs. Katherine A. Foley of Lawrence, nominee for Secretary of State; John J. Donahue of Somerville, nominee for State Treasurer; Thomas J. Buckley of Boston, the "mystery" candidate who is making his first official appearance since his nomination, and James H. Brennan of Boston, nominee for Attorney General. They also will appear at the banquet tonight.

The Republican convention will be brought to order tomorrow morning at 10:30 by Edward D. Sirois, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, while the Democratic conclave will be opened by William H. Burke, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

The Republican toastmaster will be Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House, and Patrick A. Doyle of Springfield, who delivered the seconding speech for James A. Farley, at the Democratic National Convention, will be the Democratic banquet toastmaster

Meetings Set For Bay State Draft Officers

Registration officials to receive instruction in methods to be used for selective service.

Massachusetts today began its preparations for registering 15 per cent of its population for selective service with the armed forces of the United States with an announcement that three meetings would be held next week for instruction of registration officials in their duties.

Notice of the meetings, which will be held in Boston, Oct. 3; Worcester, Oct. 4, and Springfield, Oct. 5, were mailed to each city and town clerk and to the heads of voting registration offices in the larger cities by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Notification of the meetings immediately precipitated an appeal for 5,000 volunteers to aid in the registration on Oct. 16, by William A. Motley of Boston's Election Commission.

Commissiioner Motley, basing his assumption on the 15 per cent estimate used by Federal officials, anticipated registration of 120,000 men at Boston's 386 precincts and 525,000 others outside of Boston, approximately 645,000 for the State.

Letters will be sent to each of the 2,300 employees of the Election Commission who worked in the Sept. 17 primaries, Mr. Motley said. Boston's registration offices will be open 14 hours, from 7 a. m. until 9 p. m.

A meeting of the 386 precinct officers—who will be designated by the Commission—will be held Oct. 13, the Commissioner said, in order to transmit the instructions of the Selective Service officials to them. Blanks for those who wish to volunteer may be obtained at City Hall.

Similar action is expected in every community throughout Massachusetts. Volunteers from the citizenry of each town and city will be sought by local officials. By the time each community has set up its registration office, its draft board, and national defense committee, each citizen is expected to have some connection with the Nations' program of national defense and preparedness.

Meanwhile, the Selective Service branch of the Adjutant General's Office established its headquarters at 93 Massachusetts Avenue, under the supervision of Lieut. Col. Ralph M. Smith, Executive Officer of the draft in this State. Adjt. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson is Director, with the Governor in supreme charge.

Lawrence Bribery Charges Given To District Attorney

Transcript of testimony taken in the Civil Service Commission's investigation of job-selling in the police and fire departments of the City of Lawrence, Mass., has been turned over to the District Attorney of Essex County, it was announced today.

This action of the Civil Service Commission in presenting the accumulated evidence to the District Attorney's office is tantamount to a recommendation that the case be prosecuted. It was expected if the case goes before the Grand Jury, between six or eight persons will be indicted including a prominent Lawrence official, a recognized attorney from that city, and a well-known business man.

In presenting the material to the District Attorney the Commission requested that he "designate as an assistant in conducting any investigation or prosecution, a man unconnected with Lawrence affairs and free from politics."

Ulysses J. Lupien, Civil Service Commissioner, said the Commission has 12 dozen affidavits from policemen, firemen, and their friends, which testify to the paying of amounts from $200 to $1,500 for securing their jobs. He urged that immunity be granted to all who had the moral courage to testify.

Rail Link Sought For Guards' Camp

The U. S. War Department today petitioned the State Department of Public Utilities for authority to construct a private railroad from the right of way of the Old Colony Railroad in the town of Falmouth to the military reservation in Bourne.

The petition, filed by Major H. L. Algeo, construction quartermaster at Camp Edwards, is in conjunction with the national defense activities at the Massachusetts National Guard camp. The railroad is needed, the Major declared, for the transportation of supplies for the troops which will be stationed there this winter.

Joseph R. Cotton, Chairman of the Commission, said the petition had great significance and may provide the balance of weight in the direction desired by the Commonwealth in combatting the petition of the railroad before the I. C. C. for the abandonment of service in the southeastern Massachusetts.

New Kaufman-Hart Comedy Opens—Hitchcock Film Arrives

'Washington Slept Here' Is A Back-to-the-Soil Satire

By L. A. Sloper

"George Washington Slept Here," newest product of the Kaufman-Hart team, is a broad farce dealing with the joys and misfortunes of city folk who buy an ancient farmhouse. The piece was exhibited on Sept. 26 at the Plymouth Theater in Boston under the aegis of Sam H. Harris.

Judging by the hearty laughter of the first-nighters, there must have been many among them who had been through similar trials. But perhaps those who had refrained from such adventures laughed hardest.

Much of the time, the play crackles with typical Kaufman-Hart wit. There are also many passages in which the masters falter. The second act is the best devised and the most amusing. The first drags, and the third depends upon timeworn devices of farce.

As a whole, the piece is neither so well organized nor so clever as the earlier works of its authors. It needs a great deal of excision and revision before it can take its place in the great line of Kaufman-Hart comedy.

* * *

Yet there is much that is diverting in the opus. Practically everything possible happens to mar the rural idyl of the Fullers, imported direct into the Pennsylvania countryside from the cliffs of New York. Their house is short of walls, and innocent of water and plumbing. Not even the road that leads up to it belongs to the new owners. Finally, even foreclosure of the mortgage is threatened. The place is saved by a bit of sharp practise which leaves the spectator a little confused.

Mr. Harris and the authors have assembled a cast whose noted talents are singularly well suited to the conveyance of this type of entertainment. The three principals are all back from Hollywood. Ernest Truex is the city-bred man whose yearning for the soil starts the adventure. Jean Dixon is the wife whose merciless tongue withers some of his joy. Berton Churchill is an uncle who has "lived around" with his relatives for years by encouraging the mistaken belief that he is wealthy, and likely to be generous with them in his will.

* * *

These practised players bear the burden of the farcical honors. They are ably assisted by a large company. Outstanding among them is Ruth Weston, as the disillusioned wife of a minor actor. The scene in which she describes to Mrs. Fuller her life with her philandering husband, and tells her that he is planning to elope with the Fuller daughter, is the best handled of the play. The two women play beautifully to each other.

Percy Kilbride gives a pungent sketch of the rural caretaker. Mabel Taliaferro does an excellent bit as a sentimental descendant of old settlers. Paula Trueman is a laughable rustic housemaid. Robert Readick distinguishes himself by submitting the most objectionable adolescent seen on any stage since Florence McGee's Mary in "The Children's Hour." And Toni Sorel adds to the gaiety with her portrait of a sinuous young woman who never speaks.

'Washington Slept Here'

Plymouth Theater, Boston—Sam H. Harris presents "George Washington Slept Here," a new comedy by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart, settings by John Root, directed by Mr. Kaufman. Beginning Sept. 26, 1940. The cast:

Mr. Kimber	Percy Kilbride
Newton Fuller	Ernest Truex
Annabelle Fuller	Jean Dixon
Madge Fuller	Peggy French
Steve Eldridge	Kendall Clark
Katie	Grace Valentine
Mrs. Douglas	Mabel Taliaferro
Clayton Evans	George Baxter
Rena Leslie	Ruth Weston
Hester	Paula Trueman
Raymond	Robert Readick
Uncle Stanley	Berton Churchill
Leggett Frazer	David Orrick
Tommy Hughes	Edward Elliott
Sue Barrington	Marian Edwards
Miss Wilcox	Toni Sorel
Mr. Prescott	Richard Barbee

CBS

Izler Solomon

Conductor of the 65-piece Chicago Woman's Symphony Orchestra in their new "Design for Happiness" series on the radio, illustrates how a violin passage should be handled.

Sisters in String Section

Left to right are Edna, Edith, and Noreen Whitney, viola and violinists, respectively, in the Chicago Woman's Symphony Orchestra to be heard in Columbia network series.

'Foreign Correspondent' At the State and Orpheum

Alfred Hitchcock's "Foreign Correspondent," now at the State and Orpheum, is a super thriller. It is super not only in its length, which runs to around two hours, but also in its excitements. If Mr. Hitchcock has neglected anything calculated to keep his audiences clutching the arms of their chairs, it is difficult at the moment to recall what it might be. For Mr. Hitchcock, who has directed such films as "The 39 Steps," "The Lady Vanishes," and "Rebecca," has a considerably repertory of melodramatic techniques at his command.

If "Foreign Correspondent" has been abundantly supplied with melodramatic decorations, it does not seem to have quite so much of humor, as say, "The Lady Vanishes." There are deft touches, to be sure. That is part of the Hitchcock hallmark. He is a smooth workman. But the emphasis this time is more on action than on laughter.

It is a wild chase indeed on which the director leads his hero and his movie admirers. It begins in an American newspaper office when the publisher decides to send a police reporter abroad to cable back some news about the threatening war situation in Europe, instead of lengthy messages explaining that nothing can be learned.

Before the reporter has completed his assignment, he has discovered the secret of a distinguished diplomat who seems at one moment to have been assassinated and at the next to have been kidnaped. He has trailed a gang to an eerie windmill, unmasked a high-placed foreign agent, narrowly escaped being pushed from a lofty tower, eluded rapscallions who apparently had him cornered in a hotel, won the heart of a charming young woman, been shot down from an airplane, rescued from drowning, and succeeded in getting his story home by a telephone trick. Suggestions of constant risk to the hero, hints of third-degree methods applied to the victims of the plotters, and uncertainty about who may be trusted and who may not, are all employed by Mr. Hitchcock to increase the feeling of suspense.

He makes the most of a first-rate cast. Joel McCrea, as the reporter, has seldom if ever given a better performance. Laraine Day makes a charming heroine. Herbert Marshall, as her father, has a less sympathetic role than usual, but he does his best with it. George Sanders and Robert Benchley turn up as a pair of foreign correspondents. Albert Basserman makes much of the role of a harassed diplomat of the elder school. Edmund Gwenn and Eduardo Ciannelli are a deep-dyed pair of villains, and Harry Davenport is a fatherly newspaper publisher. Mr. Hitchcock seems less adroit in managing some of the romantic passages than in handling the paraphernalia of excitement, but he skims over the sentimental moments quickly enough so that this deficiency is not too conspicuous. He is interested primarily in making a thriller, and he seems to have succeeded.

To round out the program, the Five Little Peppers may be seen in "Out West with the Peppers," with Edith Fellows, Dorothy Peterson, Ronald Sinclair, and the Little Peppers in the cast.

E. F. M.

'Rangers of Fortune'

A dozen lines from the "Odyssey" fell on the ears of patrons at the Metropolitan, Thursday, as easily as the sound of gun play, the beat of horses' hoofs, and other clatter of Western melodrama in "Rangers of Fortune." "Dogs, ye have had your day!" ("Odyssey" Book XXII) is Homer's contribution. A variant of this forecast is scribbled in chalk on the wall of their prison by a band of desperados. Unlike, Ulysses', their prognostication is quite wrong.

Actually, Fred MacMurray and his pals, Albert Dekker and Gilbert Roland, make general mincemeat of the villains. The latter, led by Joseph Schildkraut, had been making things uncomfortable for the good folk of Santa Marta. Fred and his boys overcome the somewhat unauspicous circumstances of their entrance into town, clean up the land robbers, and then ride forth to new adventures. Fred doesn't get Patricia Morison, the pretty storekeeper. Instead, she is won by Dick Foran.

"Rangers of Fortune" is amiably played by the principals and arouses quite a lot of honest laughter. Gilbert Roland and Albert Dekker are particularly pleasant as fellow rangers. Betty Brewer has a lot to do—and does it well—as the granddaughter of the local publisher who had taken up battle against the land barons. It is partly to avenge her murder that the heroes really go after the plunderers. Brandon Tynan is a welcome addition to the cast as the Scottish editor who remembers about Pope.

The second feature at the Metropolitan is "The Quarterback," with Wayne Morris, Virginia Dale, Lillian Cornell, Edgar Kennedy, Alan Mowbray, and William Frawley in the cast.

Stars Are Called Back to Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Premieres of a woman's symphony orchestra, a dramatic series by Helen Hayes, and several new types of quizzes; the first football games of the season; and return of familiar favorites such as "Colonel Stoopnagle," the Sunday Evening Hour, and the Screen Guild Theater, mark the opening of radio's winter season. Dialers should also take note of the change back to eastern standard time, which will make some difference in time reception in those New England areas where daylight saving time was not in force.

Tonight

Variety:

Talent from Worcester, Mass., or with former Worcester background, will participate in the Worcester Telegram-Gazette's salute to the U. S. Antarctic Expedition, from studios of WTAG, NBC-Red-WNAC, 11:30.

Edward Arnold to appear in an original drama, "The Lady and the Gardenia," a stage story, as guest of Kate Smith's variety hour; also Willie Howard, chorus and orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 8.

Drama:

"Death Valley Days" to mark decade on the air with special 60-minute program, special guests, and story, 'She Burns Green," NBC-Red and Blue-WBZ, WNAC, 8.

Dorothy Kilgallen, columnist, to play leading role in "Flight into Nowhere," with Sister Eleanor Kilgallen (Mrs. Kollmar) and Richard Kollmar in cast, Mutual's "Command Performance," MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Serious music:

Haydn's Symphony No. 34, in C major, and Harty's "Eastern Romance" programmed by Alfred Wallenstein for "Sinfonietta" orchestral program, MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

Saturday

Football:

Pittsburgh-Ohio State game, from Columbus, Ohio, NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:45.

Boston College-Tulane game, from Sugar Bowl, New Orleans, La., WMEX, 3:45.

Minnesota - Washington game, Ted Husing, play-by-play, from Minneapolis, Minn., CBS-WEEI, 3:45.

Special Events:

"Babe" Ruth to name All-American baseball team chosen by sports writers and fans, NBC-Red-WNAC, 11 a. m.

President Roosevelt, at dedication of Gravelly Point airport, new civil air terminal of Washington, D. C., CBS-WEEI, 3:30.

James A. Farley, former Postmaster General, at dinner in his honor by National Association of Postmasters, from Columbus, Ohio, MBS-WAAB, 9:15.

Drama:

"A Hero Comes Home" to star Elliott Lewis and Fran Carlon in leading roles, Knickerbocker Playhouse, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Raymond Massey to be "voice" of American universities in special program for fiftieth anniversary of University of Chicago, in "The Human Adventure," CBS-WEEI, 8:30.

Radio Guild cast to help explain in "Height of Fashion" why cabby turned from Dodgers to study of women's hats, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:35.

Forums, talks:

Langston Hughes, negro author, in CBS's "Of Men and Books," new time, WEEI, 1.

"People's Platform" to invite two experts, two average citizens, in discussion "Should the United States Give Britain Flying Fortresses in exchange for Naval Bases in the Pacific?" CBS-WEEI, 7.

Serious music:

Charles Martin Loeffler's Psalm ("By the Rivers of Babylon"); Randall Thompson's "Rosemary" and Marshall Kernochan's "The Foolish Virgin" are programmed by

Behind the Microphone

Alfred Wallenstein for his "American Choral Festival" program, MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Désiré Defauw, Belgian conductor, to make first of two appearances with NBC Symphony Orchestra marking close of summer season, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Sunday

Premieres:

The National Youth Administration Symphony Orchestra of Philadelphia, Loius Vyner, conductor, playing Mendelssohn's "Ruy Blas" Overture, Strauss's "Vienna Blood" Waltz, Caillet's arrangement of "Pop, Goes the Weasel," and "Dance of the Clowns," fro mRimsky-Korsakoff's "Snow Maiden," CBS-WEEI, 10:30 a. m.

"Ahead of the Headlines," with George Hicks as commentator taking listeners behind the scenes in the preparation of a well-known news weekly magazine, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 11:45 a. m.

"Double or Nothing," a Washington, D. C., radio quiz, on its network debut, MBS-WAAB, 6.

"Design for Happiness," presents Izler Solomon, who rose to prominence from a WPA conductorship, with the Chicago Women's Symphony Orchestra; also Tom Moore, master of ceremonies; Gladys Swarthout, mezzo soprano, her sister, Roma Slaughter, soprano, soloists; program—"Dance of the Comedians," from Smetana's "The Bartered Bride," Waltz from Tchaikovsky's Serenaed for Strings, Robert L. Sanders' "Saturday Night," by orchestra; Giannini's "Tell Me, O Blue, Blue Sky," by Miss Slaughter; "Bailero," shepherd song, by Miss Swarthout, CBS-WEEI, 5.

"Speak Up, America," combination drama, news, and quiz, toward the betterment of speech, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 7:30.

Helen Hayes to inaugurate her own dramatic series with "Victoria and Albert," a John Houseman script employing parts of Laurence Housman's "Victoria Regina" and "The Golden Sovoreign" and portions of Queen Victoria's diary; Paul Henried as Albert; Harry von Zell, announcer; Mark Warnow, conductor, CBS-WEEI, 8.

New seasons:

"Bob Becker's Chats About Dogs," NBC-Red-WNAC, 3:45.

"The Shadow," crusader against crime, played by Bill Johnstone, kilocycle actor, WNAC, 4:30.

"Col. Stoopnagle's Quixie Doodles," humorous quiz, with Lew Lehr as first guest, CBS- WEEI, 5:30.

Milton Berle is first guest comic of "The Show of the Week," which will have Vincent Lopez's Orchestra, Buddy Clark, Loretto Clemons, and Sonny Schuyler, as permanent musical cast, MBS-WAAB, 6:30.

Margaret Sullavan, James Stewart and Frank Morgan to recreate their film roles in an air adaptation of the charming Hungarian story, "The Shop Around the Corner," for the opening of the "Screen Guild Theater," CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

"Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," with Basil Rathbone and Nigel Bruce, playing "The Empty House," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Lily Pons, soprano, with André Kostelanetz as conductor in the opening Sunday Evening Hour; "Bell Song," from Delibes's "Lakme," Paine's "Home, Sweet Home" and Bishop's "Lo, Hear the Gentle Lark," by Mme. Pons; familiar Glinka, Debussy, Saint-Saens and Johann Strauss items by orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Special events:

Account of total eclipse of the sun, from South Africa, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9 a. m.

Decade of radiocasting by Lowell Thomas to be celebrated with special program by fellow news commentators from NBC and other networks, from Waldort-Astoria, NBC-Red and Blue-WNAC, WBZ, 5:30.

Dionne quintuplets scheduled to make one of rare microphone appearances in aid of Canadian Red Cross; introduction by Dr. Allan Dafoe; talk by Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada, bits by Ronald Colman, Lawrence Olivier, Vivien Leigh and Alan Mowbray, MBS-WAAB, 7.

Serious music:

Erno Rapee to present Selma Kaye, young American soprano, singing the "Voi lo sapete" aria from Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana," and the "Pace, pace mio Dio" air from Verdi's "La Forza del Destino"; also second and third movements of Tchaikovsky's Concerto No. 1, in B flat minor, by Henrietta Schumann, pianist; Debussy's nocturne, "Festivals," and Rimsky - Korsakoff's "Capraccio Espagnol," by orchestra, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12 noon.

Author of 'Boyd's Shop' Is Critic as Well as Dramatist

Over most playwrights St. John Ervine holds a decided advantage, for the distinguished author of "Boyd's Shop," which will inaugurate the new season at the Copley Theater tomorrow evening, is also a dramatic critic. In fact, his reputation in the latter department equals his fame as a playwright. He has been commentator on things theatrical for many London journals, including the Labour Leader, Daily Citizen, Weekly Despatch, The Morning Post, and the London Observer; and during the season of 1928-29 he was guest reviewer of Broadway offerings for the old Morning World.

Wherein does the advantage lie? In that, unlike his fellow craftsmen of fables for the footlights, he can have the last word; and if one does not think that this is an advantage, then he has not made a study of the peculiar relationship between playwright and critic.

It is a mistake to imagine that the playwright thinks of the critic as his enemy; at the very worst, he only thinks of him as his occasional enemy, for the writer does not live who has always had an unfailing press.

* * *

Now, the dramatist grants the reviewer the right to his opinion, but it is only human that he should sometimes find the critic unappreciative. Often he may feel like protesting. But usually he doesn't, for it is one of the cardinal rules of the theater that one must not quarrel publicly with a critic, since no matter how pungent the arguments of the dramatist, the critic does have the last word; and like a judgment from the Supreme Court, it can be questioned no further. True, the dramatist may write a preface to the printed volume, but usually the book appears after the play's run is well under way and a defense set up then is of no great satisfaction.

Here and there a hardy fellow has dared to answer the critics. The most imposing example in recent years was that of Elmer Rice, who, after two of his plays had had a bad press within three months, came out with a defiant declaration against the gentlemen of the press: they were unfair, they were ill-equipped for their jobs, they were the cause for the decline of the theater; he was through with the stage, henceforth he would write no more for that medium.

He got much space in the papers, but then the critics turned their hoses on him. Some two years later Mr. Rice returned to the fold, had a hard time swallowing some of his rather impulsive remarks, took some more bantering from the alleged offenders—and then all was forgiven. But the last word remained with the men who feed the daily presses.

* * *

Under no such handicap is St. John Ervine, for being ambidextrous, he can hold on to the last word. He can create for the stage—"John Ferguson," "Mixed Marriage," "Jane Clegg," "The First Mrs. Fraser," and "Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary"—and he can discuss the critical aspects. Should he feel that he has not been treated well by his fellow critics, he can take issue with them instead of saving his protests for the more confining public of tea parties or dinners.

'I Want a Divorce'

Matrimonial problems provide the dramatic material for "I Want a Divorce," now at the Paramount and Fenway. With Joan Blondell and Dick Powell as heroine and hero, the film traces the courtship, marriage, and domestic difficulties of a young couple.

In mood, the picture moves from the light to the tragic. At first it is largely in the vein of comedy. Then there are differences brought about by financial handicaps. These are smoothed away. More serious quarrels follow when the husband has reached a position of affluence as a divorce lawyer and devotes himself more to his practice than to his wife. She decides to leave him, and it looks as though the separation would be permanent. But her sister who had been divorced and had come to regret it, kills herself. The shock brings the lawyer and his wife together in a reconciliation that promises to be permanent.

Besides Miss Blondell and Mr. Powell, Gloria Dickson and Conrad Nagel are to be seen as a divorced couple, Frank Fay and Dorothy Burgess, as another estranged pair, and Jessie Ralph and Harry Davenport as the grandparents of the heroine.

"Girl From Havana," the companion film, is a story of rough-and-tumble oil drillers in South America. Dennis O'Keefe, Victor Jory, Steffi Duna, and Claire Carleton head the cast.

Edmonds' Story of Circus On Its Way to the Screen

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Walter D. Edmonds' story, "Chad Hanna," which deals with the peregrinations of Huguenine's Great and Only Circus among the towns and villages of the Erie Canal country, is now nearing completion at the Twentieth Century-Fox lot. Or, if not precisely on the lot, at least in the countryside round about it.

The location visited by this reporter was the sycamore-shaded valley at the entrance to the great Malibu Rancho, which is to pass, no doubt, for something considerably more eastern. Here Henry King was filming the scene of one of Mr. Huguenine's numerous private dramas—in this case the loss of Lady Lillian, his beautiful equestrienne, to a rival showman.

Dorothy Lamour, who plays Lady Lillian, made five or six "takes" of a scene in which she and Frank Thomas, Sr., were doused with water by Jane Darwell, who plays Mrs. Huguenine. At one side were Henry Fonda, who plays Chad, Guy Kibbee, who is Huguenine, John Carradine, as Mr. Bisbee, and Linda Darnell as Caroline. The players, and the scene, were a little reminiscent of John Steinbeck's "Grapes of Wrath"; but of course that came only from seeing so many of the same players together again in a rustic setting.

Nunnally Johnson's script for "Chad Hanna"—Mr. Johnson also did the script for "Grapes of Wrath"—would bear examination at some length if there were either time or space. Mr. Johnson is known as a careful workman, and it is unlikely that he has done less than his best in getting Walter Edmonds' long and heavily documented tale into screen form. Mr. Edmonds approaches a story by the character route, and has a good deal more space in his 600 pages, evidently, to achieve a realistic touch than the picture people have in seven reels.

Mr. Johnson has succeeded in getting the high lights of "Chad Hanna" into script. A 600-page book, before it can be put before the cameras, must be compressed into a 135-page script, consisting largely of dialogue, and expository matter sometimes covering many pages, or even chapters, must, in a motion picture, be conveyed by a look, or a wave of the hand, or a piece of costume or furniture.

The same problem arises with the books of Kenneth Roberts when they come to the screen. Mr. Roberts, too, bolsters his stories with much documentary detail. Margaret Mitchell, whose long novel was brought so successfully to the screen, is, on the other hand, a writer of much emotional dialogue which could either be cut or brought bodily to the screen. This may help to explain why some books translate better than others into the cinema form.

In fairness, however, it must be added, that the studios generally go to much effort to come as near as possible to the original—and I am assured that this has been the case with "Chad Hanna."

Stage News

Flora Robson in "Ladies in Retirement" is announced for Nov. 4 at the Plymouth Theater. The play will be the second of the subscription offerings of the season. It will be preceded by "Twelfth Night," with Helen Hayes and Maurice Evans, at the Colonial on Oct. 21.

* * *

The Ford Hall Forum Little Theater announces that after eleven years at the Barn in Joy Street it has outgrown its quarters and has made arrangements for the use of the Elizabeth Peabody Playhouse. Try-outs for the first play of the season, Clifford Odets' "Paradise Lost," will be held Monday evening at the Peabody Playhouse.

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Plymouth—"George Washington Slept Here," new comedy by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart. Featuring Ernest Truex, Jean Dixon and Berton Churchill. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Pride and Prejudice," Green Garson and L. Olivier. 2:55, 6:20, 9:05. "The Saint Takes Over." 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Fenway—"I Want a Divorce," with oJan Blondell and Dick Powell. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Girl from Havana," 2:40, 5:40, 8:35.

Fine Arts—Raimu in "The Baker's Wife," 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—"Spring Parade," starring Deanna Durbin. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:10, 10. "Yesterday's Heroes," with Jean Rogers, Robert Sterling and Russell Gleason. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Kenmore—"Twenty-one Days Together," V. Leigh and L. Olivier. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Untamed," Ray Milland and P. Morison. 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Metropolitan—"Rangers of Fortune," with Fred MacMurray and Patricia Morison. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:40. "The Quarterback," with Wayne Morris. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—"The Sea Hawk," featuring Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 10:55 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:25. "Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum." 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Foreign Correspondent," starring Joel McCrea. 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:40, 10. "Out West with the Peppers." 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:50.

Paramount—"I Want a Divorce," with Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:25, 9:20. "Girl from Havana." 11:15 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:05.

R. K. O. Boston—"Missing People," with Will Fyffe. 10:25 a. m., 2:25, 6:30, 10:30. "Ride Tenderfoot, Ride," with Gene Autry. 11:50 a. m., 3:50, 7:55. Stage: 1:05, 5:05, 9:10.

State—"Foreign Correspondent," starring Joel McCrea. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:55. "Out West with the Peppers." 2, 5:25, 8:50.

South Station Theater—"March of Time—Dramatic Scenes of First Year of World War II," "A Woman Buys a Hat," "Have You Met Yvette?", "Our Gang Comedy," "Community Sing," latest newsreels and other otherf shorts.

Scollay—"The Sea Hawk," featuring Erroll Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 11:05 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:15. "Charlie Chan at the War Museum." 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.

Telepix—"March of Time's Foreign Newsfronts," "Stephen Foster Operetta," "Florida Sports," "Sugar in the South," "Hollywood Stars at Home," two cartoons and 30 minutes news digest.

Tremont—"Edison the Man," with Spencer Tracy. "Wife, Husband and Friend," Loretta Young and Warner Baxter. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—"The Whole Town's Talking," with Edward G. Robinson. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45. "Haunted House," with Marcia Mae Jones. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20.

Uptown—"The Return of Frank James," with Henry Fonda. 3:05, 6:35, 10:05. "The Man I Married," with Francis Lederer and Joan Bennett. 1:25, 4:55, 8:25. "March of Time." 4:45, 6:15, 9:40.

Films in the Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Three Faces West," John Wayne. "Sandy Is a Lady." 2 and 8.

Capitol: "Rhythm on the River." Bing Crosby. "The Great McGinty," A. Tamiroff. 2 and 7.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "They Drive By Night," George Raft. "Florian," Robert Young. 2 and 7:45.

Regent: "House Across the Bay," George Raft, Joan Bennett. "Marines Fly High," Richard Dix. 2 and 8.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Edison the Man," Spencer Tracy. 2:55, 8:15. "Tear Gas Squad." 1:55, 7:02, 9:58.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "When the Daltons Rode," Randolph Scott and Kay Francis. "Anne of Windy Poplars," Ann Shirley. 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "The Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Brookline Village: "The Boys From Syracuse," Allan Jones, Martha Raye, and Joe Penner. 4:03, 7:02, 10:01. "Girls of the Road," Ann Dvorak. 2:10, 5:36, 8:25.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. "Young People," Shirley Temple. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Man Who Talked Too Much," George Brent. "Stage Coach War," William Boyd. 2 and 7:45.

University: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," Mickey Rooney. 3:10, 6:20, 9:35. "Twenty Mule Team," Wallace Beery. 1:35, 4:48, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "I Take This Woman," Spencer Tracy. "Boys of the City," 2 and 7:45.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland. 3:13, 9:13, "Girl From Avenue A," Jane Withers. 1:45, 7:45.

Dorchester: "Sandy Is a Lady," Baby Sandy, Mischa Auer. 3:45, 7, 9:45. "Girl From God's County," C. Morris. 2 and 7.

Franklin Park: "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland. 3:10, 9:25. "Girl From Avenue A," Jane Withers. 1:55, 8:10.

Strand: "The Great McGinty." 3:20, 9:35. "We Who Are Young." 1:34, 8:09.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: Way of All Flesh," Akim Tamiroff. "Turnabout," Adolph Menjou. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Susan and God." 2:45, 8:52. "Carolina Moon." 1:36,7:42.

Park: "Mortal Storm," and "Brother Orchid." 1:30 and 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Susan and God," F. March and Joan Crawford. 3:14, 9:29. "Tom Brown's School Days." 1:49, 8:04.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," Mickey Rooney. "Mystery Sea Raider." 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "When the Daltons Rode," Kay Francis, Randolph Scott. 2:30, 8:15. "Private Affairs." 3:50, 9:35.

MALDEN—Granada: "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern 1:30, 4:55, 8:20. "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas and Loretta Young. 2:55, 6:20, 9:45.

Mystic: "The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy. 3:30, 6:50, 9:50. "Anne of Windy Poplars," 2, 8:20.

Maplewood: "Edison the Man," Spencer Tracy "Lone Wolfe Meets a Lady," 1:45 and 7.

Orpheum: "Twenty Mule Team," Wallace Beery. "The Saint Takes Over." 1:45 and 7.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner. 1:45, 8. "The Great McGinty." 3:22, 9:37.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Untamed," Ray Milland. "Florian," Robert Young. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Safari," Madeleine Carroll and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Sailor's Lady," Jon Hall and Nancy Kelly. 2 and 6:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Maryland," Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. "Golden Gloves," Richard Denning. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Young People," Shirley Temple. "River's End." 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," Mickey Rooney. "One Million B. C." 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "My Love Came Back," "Mystery Sea Raiders." 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Flowing Gold," Pat O'Brien, John Garfield and Frances Farmer. "Girl from Avenue A," Jane Withers.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Man with Nine Lives," Boris Karloff. "Boys of the City," featuring the East Side Kids.

Strand: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "He Stayed for Breakfast," Loretta Young and Melvyn Douglas.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Snow White." "River's End." Dennis Morgan. 2 and 8.

Revere: "Snow White." River's End." Dennis Morgan. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Four Sons," Don Ameche. "Lucky Cisco Kids," C. Romero. 2 and 7:45.

Capital and Ball Square: "Maryland," Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. "Eastbound," Warner Baxter, 2 and 6:30.

Davis Square: "Edison the Man," Spencer Tracy. "Mr. Wong in Chinatown." 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON — Strand: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. "Golden Gloves," Jean Cagney. 2 and 7:30.

Broadway: "Tom Brown's School Days." Freddie Bartholomew, "One Million B. C." 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "The Mortal Storm." Margaret Sullavan, "Saint Takes Over," George Sanders. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "My Favorite Wife," Irene Dunne, Cary Grant. "Man Who Talked Too Much," George Brent and Virginia Bruce. 1:45, 7.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Maryland," W. Brennan, Fay Bainter. 3:15, 9. "Passport to Alcatraz." 2:09, 7:54.

Princess: "Edison the Man," Spencer Tracy. 3, 8:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy, Akim Tamiroff. "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Edison the Man," Spencer Tracy and Rita Johnson. "Angel From Texas." 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Primrose Path," Ginger Rogers and Joel McCrea. "Black Friday," Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi. 2 and 8.

WAVERLY—Strand: "New Moon," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Military Academy," Bobby Jordon. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Flight Angels," Virginia Bruce, Ralph Bellamy. 2:30 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," Mickey Rooney. "One Million B. C." Carole Landis and Lon Chaney, Jr. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Pinocchio," 3:53, 6:30, 9:44. "House Across the Bay," Joan Bennett and George Raft. 2:18, 8:06.

Amusements

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
Deanna Durbin in SPRING PARADE
ROBERT CUMMINGS · MISCHA AUER
PLUS 2nd FEATURE
YESTERDAY'S HEROES
JEAN ROGERS · RUSSELL GLEASON
Extra! New DONALD DUCK CARTOON

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—Smash Features—2
"Foreign Correspondent"
Joel McCrea ★ Laraine Day
Also: "Out West With the Peppers"

PARAMOUNT & FENWAY
NOW
JOAN BLONDELL · DICK POWELL
"I WANT A DIVORCE"
Dennis O'Keefe, "GIRL FROM HAVANA"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Fred MacMurray
Patricia Morison—Albert Dekker
"RANGERS of FORTUNE"
Also: "The Quarterback"

BOSTON (STAGE

RAYMOND GRAM SWING
"I've never seen a film with more truthful observation of human beings, combined with more humor nor acted with more wit."
30¢ TILL 2 P.M. CONTINUOUS 12:30—11 P.M.
Raimu in THE BAKER'S WIFE
2ND WEEK
FINE ARTS
MASS. AVE. AT NORWAY STREET

MALDEN, MASS

MALDEN SQUARE GRANADA MALDEN 7654
Sept. 27-Oct. 3—Cont. 1:30 to 11:00 p. m.
HE STAYED FOR BREAKFAST
Melvyn Douglas and Loretta Young
Gold Rush Maisie, Ann Sothern

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. & 6th Ave. • Doors Open A. M.
Cary Grant Martha Scott
"The Howards of Virginia"
ON GREAT STAGE: "Hearts Are Trumps," produced by Russell Markert. Symphony Orchestra.
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

"BRIGHAM YOUNG—FRONTIERSMAN"
Tyrone POWER · Linda DARNELL · Dean JAGGER
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW ★ ROXY 7th Avenue & 50th St.

Civil Service System Seen As Main Rhode Island Issue

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 27—Judging from the charges aired at several recent Democratic Party rallies, the Rhode Island civil service system is about to be injected into the State's election campaign as the number one issue.

The civil service system went into effect the first of the year and was hailed at that time by civic experts in other States as a model program. Leaders of both parties in Rhode Island previously had indorsed the principle of civil service and there was no important opposition from the Democrats when Gov. William H. Vanderbilt's Administration carried out a pre-election pledge and drove the Civil Service Act through to final passage.

Since the system has been operating, however, an overwhelming proportion of incumbent State officials have come out first in the examinations and been formally appointed to retain their positions. Because most of the incumbents happen to be Republicans and because most of them come out of the civil tests at the top of the list, the Democrats charge that the Civil Service Act is simply freezing these incumbents in office.

Democrats Lead Attacks

Attacks on the system have come from virtually all the Democratic leaders who have taken part in the campaign so far. The unanimity of sentiment suggests that the approved policy of the party is to attack civil service, at least as it is now operating in this State.

Former Lieut. Gov. Raymond E. Jordan set the pace in a recent talk when he declared the Democratic Party must repeal the civil service law "even if we have to go back to patronage." He charged that too great a weight was being given to experience and oral examinations and that as a result incumbents were being frozen into office.

State Representative Susan V. Lamb, speaking at another Democratic meeting, called the civil service act "one of the most terrible things in the State."

Robert H. Quinn, Former Governor, attacked the system which permits persons from outside the State to obtain lucrative positions in the State Administration. "There isn't a job in Rhode Island that cannot be filled by someone from Rhode Island," he told a rally at Natick.

The former Governor's attack was directed principally at Maxwell A. DeVoe, State Director of Civil Service. Mr. DeVoe was appointed to the position last year by Governor Vanderbilt after the State had conducted examinations of applicants many of whom were from the Middle and Far West.

Critics of Mr. DeVoe have labelled him a "carpet bagger from New York."

Women Support Act

At the time the Civil Service Act was passed 18 months ago, Republicans in the Legislature fought successfully for an amendment to delay putting the system into effect until Jan. 1, 1940. Democrats opposed the delay, charging it was a ruse to get Republicans into office for a year's experience which would give them an edge when they were called upon to take the examinations. That is the dispute now boiling up once more.

Meanwhile, the Rhode Island League of Women Voters, one of the non-partisan organizations which has been supporting civil service for many years, has issued a statement condemning the attacks and calling on the voters to stand by the system.

The statement pointed out that Mr. DeVoe was chosen for the directorship "as provided in the Civil Service Act after competitive examination of trained personnel workers from many sections of the country, including five from Rhode Island."

The League deplored the attempts to make civil service a partisan issue and declared it was unalterably opposed to repeal or to any amendments which would weaken the effectiveness of the act or lower its standards.

Most recent civil service appointments were for three persons to operate the traffic controls at the Rhode Island State Airport in Hillsgrove. Highest marks in the examination were scored by the three incumbents and they were appointed to retain their positions.

Nearly 500 applicants now are taking examinations for 119 positions in the State Department of Social Welfare. In a few weeks examinations are scheduled to start for 9,000 applicants who are competing for 628 clerical jobs with the State. This is the biggest turnout yet recorded by the Civil Service Division.

Airport Very Busy

Rhode Island's million-dollar State airport has more business than it can handle. Governor Vanderbilt has urged the Army Air Corps not to proceed with its plan to base 80 planes and nearly 2,000 men at the port because it might interfere with civilian activities. He suggested, instead, that the corps set up its base at the half-finished Westerly airport. Members of the State Aeronautics Board, explaining that the Rhode Island airport ranks ninth in the Nation in air traffic, unanimously recommended that the Governor take his position. Plans are proceeding, however, for a $394,000 hangar at the airport for the use of the National Guard's aviation unit. It will be a Work Projects Administration undertaking. Work is expected to begin later this month.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station Notice

Massachusetts

West Yarmouth—Beginning Monday, Sept. 30, daily, 10:30 a. m., WOCB, 1210kc.

No Cracking Plaster Here

Model Home at New York World's Fair

Use of wood instead of plaster for walls and ceilings is shown here. Wide paneled boards are used on the walls of the living room at the top. **The dining room (lower picture) has smaller panels. Ceilings are exposed planks which also serve as the floor for the second story.**

New Uses for Wood in Home Building

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

The National Lumber Manufacturers Association today warned home builders not to use so-called modern building materials exclusively because they think conventional wood construction is too out-moded to face its low-cost competitors in a contest of economy.

Somewhat disturbed by the growing popularity of all types of panel board construction, concrete, glass blocks, steel framings and steel walls, the dealers in wood have emerged from research laboratories with some construction theories that may revolutionize home building in wood. These theories revolve around new and improved uses for wood, both for interiors and exteriors of modern homes.

A model home now on display at the New York World's Fair is the first result of the lumber men's research, featuring a second story with a wide-plank floor that also serves the purpose of a first floor beamed ceiling. The dry ceiling construction is made by staining the underside of the second story floor. This is but one illustration of the lumber industry's attempts to reduce labor costs while professing to increase the efficiency of wooden houses.

Variety of Finishes

The exposed plank and beam ceiling lends itself to a variety of colorful interior finishes. It can be stained in natural finish or given a weathered appearance with a filler of white lead or other color wiped off dry. Or it can be painted. The joints in the planking make an attractive pattern for persons who like this type of construction.

Other advantages of the plank floor, only one of many instances of economical construction being built into wooden homes, are:

1. Reduction in the number of pieces the carpenter must handle, saw and nail, thus reducing labor costs.
2. Reduction in the number of points at which the floor construction must be nailed to supporting members.
3. No bridging is required.
4. Reduction in waste material by the use of multiples of standard lengths.
5. A lower grade of lumber can be used than in conventional, narrow-width floor lengths.
6. An improved nailing base is provided.
7. Reduction is obtained in exterior wall heights since the ceiling height is figured from the floor to the exposed ceiling surface between the beams.
8. An increase in insulation properties of the floor.

Plaster Eliminated

Lumber manufacturers go on to say that the plank floor allows for a reduction in the overall height of the building and in the small house "this has a decided influence upon architectural appearance."

By using plank floors with exposed joists and paneling for interior walls, plaster is completely eliminated. This is called "dry-bilt" construction, eliminating delays ordinarily contingent upon the evaporation of water from the plaster. It also is said to avoid introducing surplus moisture in the seasoned framing lumber, thus reducing unsightly cracks that creep into the conventionally plastered home.

These "engineered" homes will shortly be introduced to New England on a broad scale plan. Engineered, in this connection, means "simplicity and not complexity," the lumber men say, since structural units and plan layouts have been carefully "engineered" for economy, simplicity, uniformity, and standardization of room sizes and structural parts.

Cost About $5,000

In other words, all the first-story wall studs of homes can be turned out in identical lengths, even though room arrangements are different. All floor beams can be identical. Soles, top-plates, floor plankings and ceiling beams are turned out as standardized units. The amount of actual saving in the single factor of plank floors and ceilings is said to be amazingly high, particularly so when these homes are placed in mass production.

Costs of homes similar to the one at the World's Fair will range around $5,000 for five rooms, depending upon how much the family can do without in the way of equipment. Since the key to a genuinely low-cost home is considered by lumber men to be an efficient shape, much effort has gone into creating a floor plan with a minimum of time-consuming and expensive details. Equipment is considered adequate, but not elaborate.

Things to Be Considered

First consideration should be a good shell, and the project should be approached from a shelter, rather than a gadget viewpoint.

If building a basement, a sloping lot will be less expensive to excavate.

Light fixtures can be changed easily, so the original ones should be inexpensive.

Some doors cost considerably less than others, yet you cannot tell the difference when installed.

If a room must be eliminated, let it be the dining room.

A front hall is pleasant, but no one lives in the hall, and it costs money to heat and build it.

Bay windows cost twice as much as ordinary ones.

Watch the driveway. Costs for this necessary accessory can easily be doubled with no particular advantages gained.

An inside chimney costs less to build than an ornamental exterior type.

A full basement costs as much as $250 in a small house. For that price another sizable room can be added above the ground. And the chances are it would be much more fully utilized than a basement.

Stained wookwork costs less to install and maintain than painted woodwork.

Varying Prices MakeShopping For Food Pay

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Housewives with a little time on hand, and an inclination to "shop around" at bit before purchasing foodstuffs for the weekend, discovered today that retail prices on specific items vary enough to prove a factor of importance in keeping the food budget down.

Beef prices which have held firm to their recent high levels, are showing some indications of weakening. Take face of the rump, for instance, which was 27 cents a pound in some chain stores for many weeks, until the recent upward price surge forced it higher to 35 cents in the chains and 40 cents in the downtown markets. One large chain store system advertises it today at 35 cents, while a competing chain offers it at 33. But an enterprising suburban merchant offers a "sale" at 29 cents.

Those searching for low prices can find pot roast as low as 19 cennts in at least one large suburban market; sirloin roast 29 cents, and bottom of the round at 29 cents. The latter is 45 cents in some of the independent shops.

Pork Prices Vary

Pork, too, is quoted over a wide range. New England dressed pork loins for roasting are as high as 28 cents a pound. Some of the cut-price suburban stores offer pork loins as low as 15 cents as a "Friday only" special attraction. Chain stores offer loins at 21 to 23 cents. Smoked hams range from 18 to 30 cents.

Leg of lamb can be had as low as 19 cents, for Friday only, in some stores, and in others it is 21 cents, while some ask 25, others 28 and some as high as 32 cents. Fore quarters of lamb range from 12 to 16 cents. Veal legs can be had as low as 17 cents for Friday only in some stores.

Poultry is attractive to many housewives, with chickens ranging from 23 to 38 cents, fowl from 15 to 23 cents, turkeys 28 to 35 cents with broiler turkeys of four to five pound weight, $3 each, and ducks up to 22 cents.

Seafood varieties are somewhat less numerous, seasonally, though fresh swordfish can still be had around 45 cents a pound. The schooner Barbara came in to Boston Fish Pier Thursday with 29 fish, believed to be the last vessel to go after swordfish this season.

Swordfish About Through

Capt. Malcolm Petersen reported a pronounced scarcity of the fish in the past week, said he was the last of the fleet to return, so he "locked up the banks and threw the key away."

Fresh halibut can be had in chain and cut price stores from 21 to 25 cents a pound; salmon as low as 18 cents in a few places; mackerel all the way from 12 to 18 cents; steak cod 15 cents, and haddock fillets from 12 to 19 cents or even more.

Vegetables are plentiful and attractively priced. Fresh green beans, for instance are five cents a pound in several chain stores, and as low as three pounds for 13 cents in some. Cauliflower is five cents a pound in some chain stores and 15 cents a piece in others. Spinach can be had as low as three pounds for 10 cents but a more common price is three pounds for 15 cents.

Cranberries from Cape Cod are around 18 cents a quart in the Faneuil Hall market section. Peaches are seasonally near being out of the market, though Colorado table varieties are found downtown at the equivalent of a little more than three cents each.

SHOPPING THE SHOPS

By Janet Treat Hobbs
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The minute little Ella got herself back in school, and they had doled out all the geography and history and arithmetic books, the teachers went right to work and started them all in on the outside athletics. The result being that whereas Ella's mother had remembered to buy such things as sweaters and skirts and reversibles (which no youngster seems to be able to live without, we find!), she had entirely forgotten the gym outfits. So if it'll make you feel any better when Ella announces that "she's just got to have them by Tuesday, because Miss Smith says so, and there must be name tapes all sewed on them" (we're always amazed at the number of things they can think of to have all us mothers do by Tuesday!) we know that you can get the child outfitted with all kinds of regulation stuff at James W. Brine's, which isn't far from South Station, at 92 Summer Street. For that matter, you can even phone them your needs, for they have a line that is sponsored by most schools, and this makes the job of picking out what you need pretty certain. Bloomers cost $1.25; blouses are 85 cents; sneakers are $1.50. And later on you can keep the same store in mind when Horace yells loud and long for skates and hockey equipment.

Here Are Shoes Worth Looking Over

We still insist that Joseph Antell, out in Brookline at 1296 Beacon Street, has some of the best looking shoes around for the price! And in case you don't live near Brookline, he is always delighted to carry on business by mail; which means that he'll send you shoes as near to your description as possible, with the idea that if they don't fit, back they go for some that do! Even if you live out of the State, he'll do it. For evening, there's a pair of silver and gold sandals that takes care of the problem of "shall I wear silver, or shall I wear gold" in nothing flat. Even the heels combine gold and silver threads. Or there are sandals that bring in red and green, all intermingled with gold threads. For $5.90. Then there are those terribly popular side-lace oxfords, made up very special. With a red tongue, dark brown heavy Austrian leather, and thick soles that will stand most anything. They're $6.50, and look like twice as much! $3.90 buys a pair of low-heeled, square-toed, square-heeled, square-bowed pumps. In black suede. The same thing, at the same price, may be had in a higher heel, too. And the best-looking great big envelope handbag, of imitation lizard that looks like the real thing to us, for only $2.50. Real lizard shoes are $7.75; that's a good buy, you know. And for those black suede pumps you had last year, there's a trick pair of bows, made out of nothing less than leopard skin. You know with the black spots. Which reminds us, you can get yourself a good looking leopard coat to go with the bows on your shoes, at Vengrow's Fur Shop, at 1374A Beacon Street. Leopard is especially good this year as far as high fashion goes.

Purple Dress In Wool Offered

P. S. Do you like lavender, and deeper shades of purple? Then you'll like the purple dress that Slattery's out in Brookline offers in wool. With clever little tucks around the shoulderline. Awfully good with that new shade of brown called Benedictine. As for a lapel trick, Slattery's giant question mark in the way of a gold filled pin is very amusing. The dot, which always goes under the curleycue, opens up and lo and behold, you have a little locket for a couple of pictures! And you can get those long evening skirts, all accordian pleated, in crepe for only $5.98 at Jordan Marsh's, in Boston. On the second floor.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

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UPTOWN Shopping Guide
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Football Gets Into Stride Tomorrow—What Position Will Jimmy Foxx Play Next?

New England Grid Elevens Enter First Big Week End

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although a few games were played last Saturday, New England really opens up its stadia to the thousands of football fans tomorrow, when a total of 28 colleges participate in 16 games.

All of these games with the exception of one will be taking place in New England. That one exception is the most important of all the games, however, and finds Boston College making its bid for intersectional superiority against Tulane in New Orleans.

For opening games opponents New England has stuck pretty much to New England. In the 15 games taking place within the six States, only three teams come from outside this northeast section of the country, and those three teams are from just over the border in neighborly New York.

St. Lawrence, the little Canton, N. Y. college, goes up to Hanover tomorrow for its annual assignment of bringing football back to the Indians of Dartmouth. Hobart of Geneva, N. Y., stops for the day in Amherst, and Renssalaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, N. Y., whose name is bigger than its gridiron team, visits Trinity College in Hartford.

Harvard Sidelined

Of all the New England colleges, Harvard and Yale are the only major ones who will be sitting on the sidelines tomorrow, as their schedules do not call for them to take part in a game until Oct. 5. On that date the Crimson will play Amherst and the Blue will take on Virginia.

Of the four local teams entering contests tomorrow, Boston University will be the only one playing at home. The Terriers, who thought to schedule a breather for its opening affair, find themselves in rather a spot. Norwich, instead of being a set-up, comes to Nickerson Field almost in the role of the villain and gives every indication of making the Terriers go through their full bag of tricks.

Tufts will play its initial contest with Bowdoin at Brunswick. This pairing was next-to-last on the Jumbo schedule last year and should prove to be one of the better small-college games of the day. Lew Manly's eleven, which is even lighter than it was last year, will have to make its speed count early and often to offset Adam Walsh's rugged Polar Bears.

Northeastern, playing the second contest of its eight-game schedule, will be away for the second week in a row, and hopes to make Vermont its first victim in two years. The Huskies went through the entire season last year with only a tie to show for their efforts, and are drooling at the thought that tomorrow may see them enter the win column.

Much has been written about the Boston College-Tulane game. True it is that a victory for either team will cause its stock to soar on a nation-wide basis, and that a defeat will cause it to sink. For the Eagles of Newton the game represents an opportunity to gain the national ranking they have been seeking and for which they brought Frank Leahy of Notre Dame and Fordham to Boston.

Coach Leahy has taken a squad of 33 men with him to New Orleans, and it is possible that all 33 will see action. Leahy has appointed Gene Goodreault, B. C.'s great end and candidate for All-America honors, and Chet Gladchuck, gargantuan sub center, as captains for the contest.

Coach Pat Hanley has announced his Boston University lineup for the Norwich battle, and only one sophomore is included. He is Al Amirault, who will pair at end with Capt. Jim McDonald. Ray Valas and Johnny Wedemeyer will be at tackle, Ken Skoropowski—whom Hanley says to watch—and Charlie Cremens at guard, Sid Michaels at center, and Bobo Connearney, Jim Cassidy, Al Clark, and Ralph Salvati in the backfield.

Dan McAllister's Norwich eleven can be counted on to make every effort to down B. U., although they will be handicapped by the fact they will be unable to use their freshmen. The Horsemen will follow their policy of not using their yearlings against a team which also does not use them. Norwich will be trying to get a good start towards bettering their record of last year, when they won six out of eight for the best Norwich record in 30 years. Star for the Horsemen will be Walter Domina, the triple-threat who lead eastern scorers for more than half of last season and might have wound up the leader but for the fact that he was ineligible to play in the Vermont State series because of his freshman status.

Tufts Backfield

Tuft's main hope against Bowdoin will be its veteran backfield, paced by Art Harrison, the Norwood junior. Harrison will do the kicking and passing, and will share running honors with Capt. Jack West, the Jumbos' shifty broken-field runner. If Tufts' inexperienced line can hold its own with the heavier and more seasoned Bowdoin frontier, the Manlymen stand a chance.

Northeastern finds itself rather in the dark regarding what to expect at the hands of the Catamounts. Since Coach Jimmy Dunn found out about them last year, Fuzzy Evans has taken over the coaching job and Dunn fears he may have changed the Vermont attack completely. Offensively the Huskies are ready for anything, and are set to run plays against practically any type of defense. Dunn plans to use two backfields, with Sophomores Joe Dias and Frannie Murray and Veterans Ronnie Tubbs and Phil Sheridan as the starting group.

A list of games this week end follows:

Friday's Game

Connecticut at Coast Guard.*

Saturday's Games

Hobart at Amherst.
American International at Bates.
Tufts at Bowdoin.
Norwich at Boston University.
Boston College at Tulane.
Brown at Wesleyan.
New Hampshire at Colby.
St. Lawrence at Dartmouth.
Providence at Holy Cross.
Rhode Island State at Maine.
Springfield at Massachusetts State.
Northeastern at Vermont.
Renssalaer at Trinity.
Middlebury at Williams.
Hyannis Teachers at Lowell Textile.
Arnold at New Britain Teachers.

*Night game.

Wildcats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Sept. 27—Pitted against a team which lists at least seven men who started against them a year ago, the Wildcats of the University of New Hampshire bid welcome to the 1940 football season tomorrow afternoon at Waterville, Maine.

Al McCoy's White Mules of Colby are the opponents—foes who passed and plunged to a score of 20 to 6 in a dismal at-home opening for New Hampshire in 1939.

New Hampshire will have nine lettermen in the lineup, due to a last-minute shift which has named Don Jones of Lebanon over Sonny Lamond at right end. Lamond, a sophomore from Haverhill, Mass., has been in the team A lineup during the entire pre-season encampment, but today Coach George Sauer deemed it advisable to place the long-armed veteran Jones on the right side of the line. The shift may indicate that Sauer is planning to take to the air tomorrow for Jones is without doubt New Hampshire's most able pass catcher.

Don Begin of Salem, Mass., will be the only sophomore starting. A freshman standout last fall, Begin has won out in the blocking back position over Bill Feeney of Haverhill, Mass., in one of the squad's keenest battles. Ed Bove of Rutland, Vermont, who is a transfer from Vermont Junior College, is the only other new face in the lineup. He will be at right tackle.

Lettermen, in addition to Jones, are Steve Lampson of Ipswich, Mass., left end; Capt. Matt Flaherty of Portland, Maine, left tackle; Popper Martin of Warner, left guard; Ed Burtt of Hancock, center; Bob Onnela of Newport, right guard, Harold Hall of North Attleboro, Mass., left half-back; Stacey Clark of Marblehead, Mass., right half-back; and Dick Gordon of Portland, Maine, fullback.

With his seven starters who faced New Hampshire in 1939 plus the ever-reliable Johnny Daggett who did little against the Wildcats then because of a leg injury Al McCoy's team is rated a slight favorite on paper. He has Charlie McGuire, Bill Hughes, Jimmy Daly, Mel Baum, Joe O'Neil and Eoro Helin in the line, George Kilbourne is in the backfield.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park. Two Games, 1st Game 1:30
RED SOX vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195

Discussing Plans for Norwich

By at Staff Photographer

The leaders of Boston University's football destinies are gathered here in a deep discussion of Terrier policy for the opening game with Norwich at Nickerson Field, Riverside, tomorrow. From left to right, Bob McKelvey, freshman coach and scout, Walter Holmer, backfield coach, Pat Hanley, head coach, Capt. Jim McDonald, end, and Al Kawal, line coach. The game between the Terriers and the Horsemen will be the only college game to be played in the vicinity of Boston tomorrow.

Brown to Open With Wesleyan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 27—With 10 lettermen in the starting line-up, Brown will open its fifty-fifth grid season tomorrow at Middletown, Conn., against a Wesleyan eleven considered the strongest to represent the Cardinals in several years.

Brown has been drilling strenuously for the encounter for the past three weeks, and will enter the game at top strength and fully cognizant of the powerful resistance to be expected from their opponents.

With the exception of Arnold Eggert at left guard every member of the starting Bruin eleven is a letterman, and Eggert himself is not shy of varsity experience, having served as understudy and reserve lineman for two campaigns.

Tuss McLaughry has named a starting backfield of Co-Captains Lou Duesing and "Bones" Stepczyk, Hal Detwiler, and John O'Leary. This quartet comprises one of the strongest arrays of running backs Brown has had in several years and ready as replacements will be four other veterans and lettermen, including Bill Sheehan, Enie Savignano, Dick High, and Tom Lohr.

The tackle posts are expected to be particularly strong, with 225-pound Amos Taylor manning the left side and 196-pound Arnold Soloway holding down the right. Veterans John Marsolini and Bob Priestley will be at the wings and Bill Crooker, regular 1939 center, will resume his pivot position. John Occhiello, veteran tackle of the past two seasons, will pair with Eggert at guard. Occhiello and Eggert have both displayed promise of developing into capable guards and much of the concern about filling these posts has vanished.

Season for Hue and Cry About Football Is Here

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Football is gathering its annual seasonal momentum. Warm clothing is being brought forth from protective closets and the football fan is assiduously perusing the college schedules. The teams, some of them already in action, are accelerating efforts for opening contests and the radio and newspapers are devoting columns to gridiron information.

Pacing this activity are the columnists who are warming their fingers for the attack or the defense of football. It is supposedly a game for recreation and training purpose. It is not a listed part of the college educational curriculum, but the recreation, training, and entertaining qualities are generally interpreted as of educational value.

Fortunately or unfortunately, whichever way regarded, football in college is essentially a business venture. Gate receipts are most important. Where receipts reach huge proportions football is subjected to criticism eventually and the source of criticism is as varied as your grandmother's quilt.

It may come from an individual publicity seeker, a highly imaginative space or magazine writer, a bored columnist or others, but the real source, directly or indirectly, probably can be traced to the colleges suffering from poor teams and insufficient gate receipts.

Most Flagrant Source

And while that last-mentioned source is usually protected from exposure, it is the most flagrant. Ill-advised remarks from the coaches, athletic directors or alumni of often-beaten elevens about the "pro" eleven of the victors to forceful writers are not traceable, but they are good reading to disgruntled alumni and antagonizing to successful elevens.

Many of the articles and radio laments pertaining to "pro" college teams are true to a large extent. Unfortunately few, if any, arrive at any lasting benefit. Even the Carnegie Bulletin put out a few years ago pointedly revealing college fallacies had no lasting results. They merely disturbed the colleges to a point of frustration and hurried covering of their proselitism and subsidization.

Few Permanent Results

Here and there some results were heartening, but the only achievement that would be permanent and satisfying to all, never has been approached. And no like efforts, this year or next, will succeed through any medium other than the control of college football within the colleges themselves.

Perhaps the nearest solution would be for those colleges to prove to public and alumni alike that gate receipts are not important. The abandonment of intercollegiate football at the University of Chicago was a personal action for reasons applying to Chicago alone and not to football in general.

They Can Curb It

If the larger universities such as Harvard, Yale, or any others you care to name, really want to curb the criticism of football they can do so. But the cost is going to be great and the gate receipt a forgotten consideration. When such institutions wish to maintain football for the students alone they will have to break relations with all other institutions who do not.

To do that they will have to exist without playing "Big Name" college elevens that go out after football players and take their chances on their ticket sales and since few, if any, care to chance this, there is also little or no chance of football being beyond criticism. There are plenty who care little for the criticism. They can find other "Big Name" colleges to schedule for the sake of huge gate receipts, but watch the others creep in for at least a portion of the receipts!

"Our Boys" Claim

Some of the athletic directors will tell you that their house is clean, and so it is. But you find them playing teams they admit do not adhere to their strict interpretation of what should be done and what should not be done. You ask them why they play such teams and their answer could be regarded as convincing, "Our boys like to play these other teams," but it is only convincing with your tongue in your cheek. That old budget means more than "our boys" and what they like.

Football is a game. In war the little fellow is subdued and tries to rise and defend, but in football defense is the budget and not the football player. Until the gate receipt and the pride of a once victorious alumnus is no longer important, football will be more than a game and a part of its enjoyment will be criticism, commercial or otherwise.

It is a bothersome problem to some, but few really want an answer.

At Belmont Sunday

Wide World

Bing Crosby, left, famous radio and motion picture star, comes to Boston Sunday to play in an exhibition golf match for the benefit of the Committee for the Placement of Refugee Children in Belmont homes. Crosby, shown here with Craig Wood, widely-known professional, will pair with Toney Penna against Fred Wright of Trapelo and Harold "Jug" McSpaden of Winchester in an 18-hole match at the Belmont Country Club. The match will start at 1:30 p. m., with tickets priced at $1.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Lupien	6	14	6	.429
Carey	38	58	20	.344
Williams	139	540	182	.337
Finney	127	520	167	.321
Cramer	148	631	196	.301
Spence	48	68	20	.294
Doerr	146	574	168	.293
Foxx	139	498	146	.293
Tabor	115	444	129	.289
Di Maggio	103	397	114	.287
Cronin	144	529	150	.283
Peacock	60	123	34	.276
Gelbert	47	143	36	.253
Desautels	68	210	46	.219
Owen	20	57	12	.211
Glenn	21	47	6	.128

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Manno	2	5	2	.400
Cooney	107	365	116	.318
Rowell	128	481	147	.306
Moore	112	385	113	.294
Gremp	3	7	2	.286
Ross	147	561	159	.282
Miller	149	564	157	.278
Broskie	10	19	5	.263
West	137	518	136	.262
Sisti	121	453	115	.254
Preibisch	9	34	8	.235
Hassett	123	456	107	.234
Glossop	85	235	52	.221
Wietelmann	34	40	8	.200
Masi	63	139	27	.194
Berres	103	256	49	.191
Andrews	19	32	6	.188
Wilborn	4	6	0	.000

Boston's Bears Open Wednesday

The latest professional football venture will make its debut next Wednesday night at Fenway Park when the Boston Bears open their American League season against the Columbus Bullies, 1939 champions, according to an announcement from Sheldon H. Fairbanks, general manager, today.

Charles River Final

The final of the women's invitation four-ball tournament at Charles River Country Club today found Mrs. William Austin and Mrs. John Grew of Dedham facing Mrs. Donald McCluskey and Mrs. L. B. Goff of Grand View. The first duo surprised the field yesterday by eliminating the medalists and favorites, Mrs. H. Warren Beard of Charles River and Margaret Curtis of Essex, while the second pair defeated the 1938 winners, Mrs. E. H. Baker of Oakley and Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret of Charles River.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Saturday, Sept. Sept. 28

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, May 19

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Massachusetts.

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—Children's Period and Mail Bag.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"Music Hath Charms."
10:30 p. m.—"Wake Up, America"—Democracy in Action.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—7:45 p. m.—Thirty Minutes of Varieties from Vienna. DJZ, 11.80meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 15.11meg., 31.6m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24meg., 19.9m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Liszt; Tasso; Symphonic Poem. Budapest Concert Orchestra; News in English; Military Songs. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 15.11meg., 31.6m.

London—9:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.

Tokyo—9:30 p. m.—Military Naval Band. JLS2, 17.84meg., 16.8m.

Rome—9:40 p. m.—Request Selections. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.

London—9:45 p. m.—Headline News; News Commentary by A. G. Macdonell. GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.

London—10 p. m.—"Theaterland." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Symphony by Anton Dvorak. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 15.11meg., 31.6m.

Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.

Guatemala—11 p. m.—Radio Theater: "La Vida es Sueno." comedy. TGWA, 9.68-meg., 31m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 15.11meg., 31.6m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Rumors of 1941 Red Sox Changes Heard at Fenway

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While the fifth-place Red Sox are closing out their American League schedule against the Senators and Athletics, rumors and talk of 1941 changes are as thick as pigeons in the Fenway Park press box. Thicker, in fact.

The boys who pound typewriters are wondering where Jimmy Foxx will play next season. Will it be first base, behind the bat, or possibly in the outfield? How serious is Manager Joe Cronin about shifting to third base? If that happens, will Jim Tabor take over shortstop? Will Doc Cramer be traded?

Foxx in Outfield

Several possibilities surround Foxx. If the Red Sox are unable to strengthen their catching staff during the winter, Tom Yawkey may offer Double-X a substantial raise to continue his duties with mask and protector. Or, if Cronin is satisfied that Tony Lupien, the one-time Harvard hero, is ready for permanent big league first basing—and the boy certainly looks ripe—Foxx could turn to the outfield.

Double-X in left field, with Ted Williams going back to right, sounds rather attractive. Jimmy is fast, has a strong throwing arm, and has been around long enough to catch fly balls. Out there the pressure would be lighter and his chances of catching Babe Ruth's all-time homer record of 714 would increase, for his career would be lengthened.

Tigers Benefit

Cronin, if he seriously considers Foxxie wearing sun glasses, should be influenced by Hank Greenberg's success in the Detroit garden this season. The former first baseman has had a brilliant year at bat. It has been one of his best. That the shift was beneficial to the Tigers is proven by the team's position in the standing. It figures to win the pennant, and perhaps before you read this.

Foxx's moving to the outfield, of course, would depend entirely on Tony Lupien's hitting. Cronin would not take Jim off the bag unless he had a good man to fill his shoes. However, as mentioned before, Tony looks like a good man. At the conclusion of yesterday's game with the Senators, he was sporting a robust .429 average, with three doubles and a triple among his six hits. Although not as big as Foxx, the rookie has good power. Defensively he is ahead of Double-X, which is one talking point in his favor.

Cronin would probably settle at third base tomorrow if he knew Tabor could play a big league game at shortstop through a full schedule. But going from short to third is one thing, and from third to short another. Jim's so-called "scatter arm" is against him.

Someone has also mentioned the possibility of Cronin going to the outfield. This is remote, chiefly because Joe can keep the club on its toes much easier from the infield. A playing manager is too far away from general activity in the garden.

What about Cramer? Doc has not had a bad year. He has hit over .300 and may get his 200th hit before late Sunday afternoon. But for reasons which cannot be discussed in this column, there seems little doubt that the veteran will be wearing a new uniform next spring. His departure would open the way for Foxx's proposed move, or possibly make room for Lou Finney.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Bees are introducing youngsters so fast, it's next to impossible to keep track of them . . . Mel Preibisch, Don Manno, Gremp, Lamanna, Barnicle, Broskie . . . Yesterday marked firsts for three of these boys . . . Lamanna and Barnicle registered their initial major league mound triumphs, and Manno got his first homer—with the bases loaded, too. . . . Casey Stengel won 63 games last season with the Bees. . . . By taking a pair from the Dodgers yesterday, he raised his 1940 total to 65. . . . And he keeps shouting: "Wait until 1941!"

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Terry	4	4	0	1.000
Johnson	17	6	2	.750
Wilson	10	11	7	.647
Heving	38	11	7	.611
Dickman	32	8	6	.571
Grove	22	7	6	.538
Hash	34	8	7	.533
Galehouse	25	6	6	.500
Bagby	36	9	16	.360
Ostermueller	30	4	9	.308
Fleming	9	0	2	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Earley	4	2	0	1.000
Barnicle	13	1	0	1.000
Lamanna	5	1	0	1.000
Tobin	15	7	3	.700
Salvo	21	10	9	.526
Errickson	34	12	12	.500
Sullivan	35	12	12	.500
Posedel	35	9	13	.400
Javery	28	2	3	.400
Strincevich	31	4	8	.333
Piechota	20	2	4	.333
Williams	5	0	0	.000
Johnson	1	0	0	.000

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Endeavour I, America's Cup challenger, missing for two weeks after parting tow line 200 miles off Newport, R. I. sighted off Irish Coast with all aboard safe.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Red Sox - Washington	Western Serenade
3:15 Merry Minstrel Men	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Senators baseball game.	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Red Sox - Washington	"Melody Mart"
3:45 C. Hector's Orch.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Senators baseball game.	John Kiley, organist
4:00 "Exploring Space"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Red Sox - Washington	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Jack Leonard, songs	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Senators baseball game.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Red Sox - Washington	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Senators baseball game.	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "In Record Time"	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball scores
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	**Governor Saltonstall**	News Service	"Rhapsody in Rhythm"
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Popular music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Music
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Katherine Foley	European news	"Fu Manchu"	News Service
7:30 Al Pearce, Artie	**Alec Templeton Time:**	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	"Let's Dance"
7:45 Auerbach: orch.	**piano; vocalists; orch.**	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	"Magic Violin"
8:00 **Kate Smith Hour:**	**"Death Valley Days":**	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	"Friday Night Show":	Jim and His Texas
8:15 **Edward Arnold;**	**tenth anniversary cele-**	**Graham; orchestra**	soloists; orchestra	Ramblers
8:30 **Willie Howard; or-**	**bration: dramatic**	"The Yankee Swapper".	**Alfred Wallenstein's**	Sports Program
8:45 **chestra; News**	**sketch; music**	"The Yankee Swapper".	**"Sinfonietta"**	Tenor and piano.
9:00 Johnny Green's Or-	**"Over Boston in an Army**	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 chestra; sketch	**Bomber"**	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	"Sports Guide"	cal Album"
9:30 "Grand Central	**Democratic National**	**Rep. Van Zandt, Pa.**	'Command Performance'	'Pages From the Classi-
9:45 Station": drama	**Committee**	Clarence Furhman's Or.	'Command Performance'	cal Album'
10:00 Robert L. Ripley;	Paul V. McNutt	Don Ameche variety pro-	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15 vocalist; orch.	Paul V. McNutt	gram	News Service	King Cole's Trio
10:30 Jay Wesley, sports.	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Johnny McGee's Orch.	"Pennant Contenders"	Nick Cochrane's Orch.
10:45 **News of the War**	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Eddie Oliver's Orchestra	The Majestics
11:00 News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Sports Program
11:15 News; Swing Club	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Al Colden's Orchestra
11:30 Swing Club	"The Music You Want"	**Worcester Salutes the**	Charles Barnet's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Swing Club	"The Music You Want"	**Antarctic Expedition**	Charles Barnet's Orch.	News Service

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Studio program	Variety program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Tony, Juanita & Buddy	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	George and Dixie, songs	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **News of Europe**	News roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; Musical Time-
8:30 "About Us"	News; "Morning Toast"	"Birthday Salute"	"In a Mexican Patio"	table
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	Shopping with Cosette	"Birthday Salute"	Band Parade	Musical Timetable
9:00 The Home Gardener	News; talk; music	"Musical Roundup"	National Defense talk	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 News Service	"The Breakfast Club";	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 "Let's Be Lazy";	Don McNeill, m. c.;	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45 vocalist; orchestra	vocalists; orchestra	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
10:00 Hillbilly Band	Network Program	"Lincoln Highway":	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	Studio Speaker
10:15 Contest	"Traveling Cook"	dramatic series	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	Studio Speaker
10:30 Welcome Lewis'	Studio program	"Bright Idea Club":	Network speakers	Going Shopping With
10:45 "Singing Bee"	Studio program	children's program	Organ recital	You
11:00 Press News; "Im-	Norsemen Quartet	Sports School: Babe Ruth	Student Radio Club	Studio Speaker
11:15 provisation"	"Shall We Waltz"	and Al Schacht	**U. S. Army Band**	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30 **Dorian String**	"Dance Hour"	"The Charioteers"	**U. S. Army Band**	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 **Quartet**	Weather; musicale	Ed McConnell, songs	"This Wonderful World"	Five Star News
12:00 "Man on the Farm"	News; Speakers	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15 "Man on the Farm"	Noonday Review: Stocks	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30 "Country Journal".	National Farm and	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide;
12:45 "Country Journal"	Home Hour	Matinee in Rhythm	Italian music program	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00 News Service	National Farm and	News Service	Don Arres, songs; or-	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Network speaker	Home Hour	Stamp program	chestra	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "This Is My Land"	"Luncheon at the Wal-	Leaders in Dance Time	News Service	"Alexander Thiede Con-
1:45 Vera Brodsky	dorf": interviews	Marimba Melodies	Sports Matinee	ducts": musicale
2:00 Piano soloist	Cowgirl Songstress	Song Folks Quartet	First game: Boston Red	"Memory Lane"
2:15 Piano soloist	N. E. News; Weather	Woody Herman's Orch.	Sox-Philadelphia	Adele Bailey, talk
2:30 Brush Creek Follies	**United States Military**	Woody Herman's Orch.	First game: Boston Red	Ellsworth Moody, songs
2:45 Brush Creek Follies	**Academy Band**	Ohio State University	Sox-Philadelphia	News Service
3:00 Network program	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	vs. University of Pitts-	First game: Boston Red	Dance Rhythms
3:15 Network program	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	burgh football game	Sox-Philadelphia	Dance Rhythms
3:30 **Pres. Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	Ohio State University	Baseball Interviews	Musical Game Time
3:45 Minnesota-Washing-	Novelty program	vs. University of Pitts-	Second game: Boston	Boston College - Tulane
4:00 ton football game	"Studio Party": tran-	burgh football game	Red Sox-Philadelphia	football game
4:15 Minnesota-Washing-	scriptions	Ohio State University	Second game: Boston	Boston College - Tulane
4:30 ton football game	"Concert Hall of the	vs. University of Pitts-	Red Sox-Philadelphia	football game
4:45 Minnesota-Washing-	Air": transcriptions	burgh football game	Second game: Boston	Boston College - Tulane
5:00 ton football game.	"Dance Hour"	Ohio State vs. Pitts-	Red Sox-Philadelphia	football game
5:15 Minn. vs. Wash.	"Dance Hour"	burgh football game	Red Sox-Philadelphia	Boston College - Tulane
5:30 "Crackpot College"	"Tropical Moods"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	football game
5:45 "Crackpot College"	"The Kickoff"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	**Frank Ryan, sports**	Boston College - Tulane
6:00 News; Sports	News; Music; Sport Com-	News Service	Dinner Concert	football game
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	ment; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	B. C. vs. Tulane
6:30 Republican speaker	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 **The World Today**	ed": dramatization	Dramatic sketch	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 **'People's Platform':**	"Message of Israel"	"Grand Ole Opry"	Concert Orchestra	Dinner Music
7:15 **informal discussion**	"Message of Israel"	"Grand Ole Opry"	Pancho's Orchestra	News Service
7:30 "Master Works of	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Yvette, songs 6 6 6	Louis Panico's Orchestra	"Let's Dance"
7:45 Music"	Glen Gray's Orchestra	**H. V. Kaltenborn, news**	"20th Century Serenade"	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Marriage Club"	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	**"Knickerbocker Play-**	Charioteers Quartet	Variety program
8:15 quiz program	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	**house": dramatic sk.**	"Stars Over Manhattan"	Variety program
8:30 "The Human Ad-	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Truth or Consequences":	"Nobody's Children":	Sports program
8:45 venture": war news	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	quiz program	orphans' histories	"Sing Song Time"
9:00 "Your Hit Parade":	"Melody in the	National Barn Dance:	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Night"	Henry Burr; Hoosier	James A. Farley	cal Album"
9:30 Orchestra; soloists	News; Radio Guild	Hot Shots; Glen Wel-	**American Choral Festi-**	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	Drama	ty's Orchestra	**val: soloists; chorus;**	cal Album"
10:00 Serenade"	**Democratic State Com-**	"Station E-Z-R-A":	**orchestra; Alfred Wal-**	News Service
10:15 Public Affairs	**mittee Convention**	comedy sketch	**lenstein, conductor**	Bruce Wilkins' Orchestra
10:30 Jay Wesley, sports	**Democratic State Com-**	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	News Service	Danny Gool's Orchestra,
10:45 **News of the War**	**mittee Convention**	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Ken Baker's Orchestra
11:00 Weather; News	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	Phil Levant's Orchestra.	Sports program
11:15 Al Kavelin's Orch.	Gene Krupa's Orchestra.	Weather Service	Joe Reichman's Orch.	Jose Martinez Orchestra
11:30 Will Bradley's Orch.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Religious program	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Will Bradley's Orch.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Religious program	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	News Service

Big Ten Football Season Opens With Michigan and Ohio State Being Watched

Wolverines Play California As Buckeyes Face Panthers

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Four of the colleges in the Big Ten will play their first football game of the season this Saturday and two of these teams will be followed very closely by those with an eye to predicting the champion fo this season. Ohio State will be playing the University of Pittsburgh and Michigan will be playing California of the Pacific Coast Conference. One of these teams should be sure to come out a winner and that is Ohio, who is playing against a Panther team that does not have the power they were noted for, just a few short years ago.

Michigan does not stand the same chance to defeat the Golden Bears of California, for the team from the Pacific Coast is "on the build up" and promises to have another powerhouse headed for the Rose Bowl game. Inexperience in the line is the greatest opponent the Wolverines will have in this first game of the year. If the line stands up so that All-America Tom Harmon can do his stuff, then Michigan may still sing the "Victors" after next Saturday.

Minnesota will take on the "Huskies" of the University of Washington and have set themselves in for a rather tough afternoon. These boys under Coach Phelan are considered the team to beat in the Pacific Coast Conference. The Minnesota Gophers are not going to give in without letting the boys from Seattle know they have been places and seen things, for there is a very serious spirit among the members of the Minnesota team. This may account for a real upset.

The co-captains of the Gophers have gone to the senior members of the team and told them that they were expecting them to make this season a success. On top of that Coach Bierman did considerable shuffling of the first team in the early practice to serve notice on some of the boys they could only expect to stay on the first team as long as they worked for that honor. Now the boys are in earnest and there may be a surprise for the Huskies "come next Saturday."

Purdue will take on an average Butler team and should have the opportunity to comfortably try out a number of boys to find out who best fits and in what positions. Coach Mal Elward is in the throes of rebuilding and must turn up a good kicker and a good passer before he can expect a lot from this year's team. Butler will afford the opportunity he needs to find out how the boys work under fire, which is so vital in the case of kickers and passers.

These intersectional games are always a little problem for teams playing out of their home environments and must be very good not to let long travel affect them. The entire Michigan team is traveling by air, in three planes, and may not find the trip so trying as though they traveled to California by train. They did not leave Ann Arbor a day earlier than they would if they were playing a game in the Western Conference.

Marquette University will have its best team in several seasons which will be a great relief to our old friend Paddy Driscoll who took over from Frank Murray after the 1936 season. It has been a heartbreaking job for Paddy. He went in when there was a dearth of good boys and has had to use all his well-known ability to dig up material while trying to satisfy the authorities on the hilltop. The opening game is always with the University of Wisconsin and the season goes just about as that game goes. Last year his team lost to the Badgers 13-14 and that just about expresses the sort of season the Hilltoppers had. This year his boys should win from Wisconsin according to the early reports from the coaches at Camp Randall.

Paddy's boys won a game from Michigan State last year that was the talk of the country. One of the officials ruled Michigan State had interfered with the opportunity to make a fair catch and Marquette was given a free kick on State's 12-yard line which was good for a score and enough to win the game.

Charlie Bachman, coach at Michigan State, promises that won't happen this year and expects his team to be enough better so that the score will be reversed. This won't be settled until next to the last game of the season.

Second Line of Tiger Staff

By a Staff Photographer

Tom Seats, Hal Newhouser and Arch McKain (left to right), have received little attention in this sensational late pennant drive of the Detroit Tigers, but working out of the bull pen and occasionally as starters, the trio has been a vital factor in the club's 1940 campaign.

Mrs. Ferrie In Semifinal At Del Monte

DEL MONTE, Calif., Sept. 27 (AP)—Quarter-final matches of the 44th annual national amateur golf championship for women yesterday, saw defending titleholder Betty Jameson, move a lap closer to her goal but the real fireworks of the day were touched off by a California contender, Mrs. James Ferrie of Pasadena.

Miss Jameson, advanced to the semifinals with a 6-and-5 victory over Mrs. Gregg Lifur of Los Angeles. She finished strong but her card read four strokes over par for the round. Mrs. Lifur, meanwhile, limped through the match to wind up 10 shots in the red to par.

Best in Quarter-finals

Mrs. Ferrie, however, while meeting and more than matching the challenge of Mary Morse of Pebble Beach with a 5-and-3 victory, blazed over the course in one stroke under par. She was the best golfer of the quarter-finals, without doubt.

Other matches saw Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., eliminate Georgia Tainter, 17-year-old Fargo, N. D., girl, 2-and-1, while Clara Callender of Long Beach, a former California champion, was side-tracking Mrs. Willard Shepherd of Beverly Hills, Calif., 4-and-3.

Pairings

The 18-hole semifinals pair off Miss Cothran and Mrs. Ferrie and Miss Callender with Miss Jameson.

Miss Cothran had the hardest row to hoe. She and her youthful rival were all square at the ninth and Miss Tainter won the 10th for a one-up lead.

Miss Cothran's experience told in the end. She evened the score on the 14th, went 1 up on the next hole, and clinched the contest on the 17th.

The South Carolina girl, however, turned in a ragged game. She wandered around the difficult course to finish eight strokes over par. Miss Tainter contributed to her own defeat with an 11 over par card.

Pro Tennis

CHICAGO, Sept. 27 (AP)—Big Bill Tilden reached the semifinals of the national professional tennis tournament yesterday by defeating Joe Whalen of Larchmont Shores, N. Y., 6—4, 6—1, 7—5. The veteran flashed form of his younger days to win the third set after trailing at one time, 4 to 1.

Also stepping into the semifinal bracket was Fred Perry of Beverly Hills, Calif. Perry ousted Art Hendrix of Annapolis, Md., 6—1, 6—4, 6—2, and will meet Hendrix' doubles partner, John Nogrady of Montclair, N. J.

Perry and Don Budge swept into the doubles semifinals with a 7—5, 6—4, 7—5 victory over John Lamb of Denver and Paul Martin of Detroit. Nogrady and Hendrix encountered an even more difficult time in their doubles test before eliminating George Jennings and George O'Connell of Chicago, 4—6, 6—2, 8—6, 9—7.

In a third doubles match, Walter Senior of Louisville and John Hendrix of Coral Gables, Fla., defeated Whalen and Karel Kozeluh of Greenwich, Conn., 6—2, 8—10, 6—1, 6—2. The winners will meet Tilden and Vincent Richards.

Cuba Wins Again

HAVANA, Sept. 27 (AP) — Cuba easily defeated Puerto Rico 10-4 yesterday at Tropical Stadium in the first game of the day's program in the "World Series" of amateur baseball.

It was Cuba's fifth victory in six starts and the Puerto Ricans' sixth straight setback.

Nicaragua toppled Venezuela, 8-2, in the second game of the day, an abbreviated six-inning affair halted by darkness. The victory put Nicaragua in third place and Venezuela dropped to fourth. The United States and Cuba are tied for first.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Garms, Pittsburgh, .363; Hack, Chicago, .324.
Runs—Vaughan, Pittsburgh, 111; Mize, St. Louis, 109.
Runs batted in—Mize, St. Louis, 132; F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 127.
Hits—Hack, Chicago, and F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 191.
Doubles—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 44; Hack, Chicago, and Vaughan, Pittsburgh, 38.
Triples—Vaughan, Pittsburgh, 15; Ross, Boston, 14.
Home runs—Mize, St. Louis, 42; Nicholson, Chicago, 24.
Stolen bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 22; Hack, Chicago, 19.
Pitching—Fitzsimmons, Brooklyn, 16-2; Sewell, Pittsburgh, 15-5.

American League

Batting—Di Maggio, New York, .349; Radcliff, St. Louis, .344.
Runs—Greenberg, Detroit, 129; Williams, Boston, 125.
Runs batted in—Greenberg, Detroit, 150; Di Maggio, New York, 130.
Hits—Radcliff, St. Louis, 196; McCosky, Detroit, and Cramer, Boston, 195.
Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, 49.
Triples—McCosky, Detroit, 19; Finney, Boston, and Keller, New York, 15.
Home runs — Greenberg, Detroit, 41; Foxx, Boston, 36.
Stolen bases — Case, Washington, 33; Walker, Washington, 22.
Pitching—Rowe, Detroit, 16-3; Newsom, Detroit, 21-4.

National League

Games to Play		Won	Lost	Pct	G B
4	Cincinnati	98	52	.653	
2	Brooklyn	87	64	.576	11½
4	St. Louis	81	69	.540	17
3	Pittsburgh	77	74	.510	21½
3	Chicago	75	76	.497	23½
4	New York	70	79	.470	27½
4	Boston	65	85	.433	33
4	Philadelphia	48	102	.320	50

Results Sept. 26

Boston 5, Brooklyn 2.
Boston 5, Brooklyn 4.
Pittsburgh 7, Chicago 6.
New York 3, Philadelphia 1.
New York 2, Philadelphia 1.
Cincinnati 4, St. Louis 3.
St. Louis 5, Cincinnati 1.

Michigan, Minnesota, Tulane Picked to Win Opening Games

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—Taking the first blindfold test of the 1940 football season and gently reminding that everybody in this country is entitled to his own opinion, no matter how misguided he may be:

California-Michigan: Michigan, with All-America Tom Harmon still on deck, looms as a title threat in the "Big Nine," while early season forecasts relegate California to the also-rans in the Pacific Coast Conference. Not that that has anything to do with this game. The guess is Michigan, despite the long trip.

Minnesota-Washington: Nobody knows how good Minnesota may be this year, and everyone agrees Washington, paced by Dean McAdams, will be there or thereabouts in its own sector. Bernie Bierman has some holes to fill at Minnesota, but we'll take a chance on the Gophers just the same.

Tulane-Boston College: The Eastern drums are beating loudly for Frank Leahy's Boston College Eagles, but this vote goes to Tulane, unbeaten during the regular season last year.

U. C. L. A.-Southern Methodist: Just one more sample of how many schedule makers have abandoned the old "breather" type of opener. S. M. U.'s Mustangs expect to give Texas A. and M. something to worry about in the Southwest and rate the call over U. C. L. A., bereft of Kenny Washington.

Ohio State-Pitt: The Buckeyes won the Big Ten crown a year ago and apparently are better, if anything. Don Scott, powerful back, is the lad purified Pitt will need to watch. The choice is Ohio State.

North Carolina-Wake Forest: Here's a Southern Conference game that might explode some real fireworks. Douglas Walker has a great collection of ball players at Wake Forest (a number of them oddly enough from coal mining towns in Pennsylvania and West Virginia). Still, North Carolina.

Duke-Virginia Military: A good test for Duke's Blue Devils, but they should win handily.

Southern California-Washington State: Howard Jones suffered severe losses by graduation (three varsity quarterbacks and all-America Harry Smith, for instance), yet the Trojans are favored to win the Pacific Coast championship again. Therefore, Southern California.

Louisiana State - Mississippi: Purely a shot in the dark, Harry Mehre's Mississippians to take this Southeastern Conference fray.

Florida-Mississippi State: Doubt that Florida, under a new coach, Tom Lieb, is ready. Mississippi State.

Stanford-San Francisco: Clark Shaughnessy's debut at Stanford, and it could end on the wrong foot. Still, Stanford.

Texas-Colorado: Might be pretty close, but the coin says Texas.

Texas Aggies-Texas A. and I: The nation's No. 1 team of 1939 against a fairly rugged foe. Texas Aggies.

Navy-William & Mary: The Tars may be very good this year and look plenty strong enough for this one.

Vanderbilt-Washington & Lee: Absolutely no line, but taking Vanderbilt.

North Carolina State-Davidson: Maybe close. North Carolina State.

Denver-Iowa State: It's a tough trip, but Iowa State to avenge last year's beating.

Santa Clara-Utah: Santa Clara seems too sturdy.

Texas Christian - Centenary: TCU's Horned Frogs.

Virginia-Lehigh: Virginia.

Missouri-St. Louis: Taking Missouri.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 26

International League Final Play-offs
Newark 8, Baltimore 4.
(Newark leads best-of-seven series, 2-1.)
American Association Final Play-offs
Louisville 5, Kansas city 4 (11 innings).
(Louisville leads best-of-seven series, 2-0.)
Dixie Series
Houston (Texas) 6, Nashville (Southern) 4.
(Best-of-seven series even, 1-1.)

College Football

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 26

At Hebron, Neb., Dana 6, Hebron 13.
At Eldorado, Ark., Louisiana Tech 6, Ouachita College 17.
At Kearney, Neb., Concordi of Seward 0, Kearney 6.
At Sterling, Kan., York College (Nebr.) 0, Sterling 18.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

National Trying for Sweep

So far, this has been a banner season for the National League. On March 17 at Tampa, Fla., with spring training at its height, Bill McKechnie took a hand-picked squad of players and edged the cocky American Leaguers, 2-1. Bill assumed the leadership of another all-star group at St. Louis on July 9 and repeated, this time by a more convincing 4-0 margin.

Next week he has a chance to further squelch the highly publicized prestige of the junior circuit, when he moves into his second straight World Series as manager of the Cincinnati Reds. It would be a most enjoyable winter for the Frick league fathers if Bill could make a clean sweep for 1940.

Dodger Threat

McKechnie, to those close to the Cincy club, has been a great leader this season. After those four crushing defeats by the Yankees last fall, the Reds might have staggered through the '40 race with a shattered morale and beaten complex. They might have folded under the pressure of a new Brooklyn Dodger threat.

But McKechnie knew how to keep his team from falling apart at the seams. He made it forget its costly mistakes of last October and told his men to fight back and redeem themselves. "Win another pennant and then clean up the series, and you'll be able to look baseball in the face again," Bill told his athletes. So it was with a new determination that the Cincy crowd embarked upon the '40 campaign last April. A fresh spark, started by the Yankees in October, 1939, and fanned by McKechnie later, helped the champions defend their flag.

Reds Favored

Regardless of who is the American League representative in the classic, the Reds will walk into Wednesday's opener the favorites. Their all-around defense is the tightest in baseball and they have coasted for more than a week. The mound staff was not pressed in the final week. McKechnie's aces will be well rested by the middle of next week. The National League is supremely confident that Bill can do it this time. Which brings us to an interesting query: Supposing the Reds should kick away this series, like they did the last one? As the teacher said when the little boy spoke out of turn in the study period: "Quiet please!"

The Reds will probably run over the 100 level in victories, a stunt not often performed in the senior league. In fact, only twice since 1913 has the century been reached. The Cubs got up there in 1935 under Charley Grimm and Gabby Street's '31 Cardinals made it. However, going over the top during the regular season does not guarantee success in the World Series. Grimm and his Cubs were beaten by the Tigers. The Cards of nine years back took the Athletics, but in 1913 the Giants lost to the A's and in '12 the New Yorkers fell before the Red Sox.

Reds in Easy Race

For the first time in years, the National League entry goes into the classic after a fairly easy race. The last-minute battling has been left entirely to the Americans. Opinions are divided in regard to the effect a pre-series layoff may have on a player.

"I would say that in the case of the Reds, this week minus pressure will prove beneficial in the series," said Bob Quinn, who knows all the angles of this baseball business. "His club's strong point is pitching. Therefore, if he can make work lighter for fellows like Derringer and Walters a few days before the opener, he can expect better support from them in the struggle against the other league.

"However, I can think of clubs in the past that played better ball in the series because they were keyed up from a close pennant race," Bob continued. "A team like the old Gashouse Gang, for example. Once it had gathered momentum, such a team was hard to stop. It don't think the Yankees of recent years would have been bothered by a driving finsh. There are arguments for and against it."

Middlebury Harriers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt.—Thirteen Middlebury College cross-country candidates reported to Coach Arthur Brown yesterday in the McCullough Gymnasium for the initial practice session of the season.

Among those to report were:

Frederick Butler, captain., Middletown, N. Y.; Moncrieff J. Spear, White Plains, N. Y.; Robert B. Davidson, Westport, Conn.; Augustin A. Root, Waban, Mass.; Frederick R. Bates, Winchester, Mass.; Aaron Sweet, Fonda, N. Y.; Gordon F. Hawkes, Melrose, Mass.; Robert B. Rivel, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Peter J. Stanlis, Nutley, N. J.; Webster K. Whiting, Hingham, Mass.; George R. Davis, Lowville, N. Y.; Howard A. Schlieder, Jr., White Plains, N. Y.

Newark 44, L. I. Indians 21

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 27 (AP)—A deceptive Newark Bear eleven rolled over the Long Island Indians, 44 to 21, in an American Association football game at Dexter Park last night. It was the Indians first loss in three league games and as a result dropped them back into second place.

American League

Games to Play		Won	Lost	Pct	G B
3	Detroit	89	62	.589	..
3	Cleveland	87	64	.576	2
4	New York	86	64	.573	2½
3	Chicago	80	71	.530	9
5	Boston	77	72	.517	11
3	St. Louis	66	85	.437	23
4	Washington	63	87	.420	25½
3	Philadelphia	53	96	.356	35

Results Sept. 26

New York 5, Philadelphia 4.
New York 2, Philadelphia 0.
Washington 6, Boston 5.
Only games scheduled.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

United States Ryder Cup team trounced Great Britain, 9-3, taking five of eight singles matches.

B. C. Co-Captains

Chet Gladchuk, 6ft. 5 in. center, and Gene Goodreault, All-American end candidate, were named today as co-captains of the Boston College football team according to an Associated Press report from New Orleans. B. C. plays Tulane there tomorrow.

The Bostonians planned an afternoon workout in crisp weather and Coach Frank Leahy expressed the hope it would stay that way.

Sport Siftings

The best forward passer on the Louisiana State University eleven is named Leo Bird. A player with such a name should certainly be good when taking to the air . . The Tigers will have one of the heaviest college teams in the country this fall as Coach Moore has two forward lines, one averaging 198 pounds and the other 202 . . This is Howard Jones' 29th season at college football coaching. The former Yale star has coached at Syracuse, Yale, Ohio State, Iowa, Duke and since 1925, at Southern California.

The Trojans, under Coach Jones, have won eight Pacific Coast Conference championships. His elevens have played in five Rose Bowl games and never been defeated. They defeated Pittsburgh in 1930 and 1933, Tulane in 1932, Duke in 1939 and Tennessee last New Year's Day . . . This is Head Coach Bob Zuppke's 28th season as football mentor at Illinois . . . Coach Jim Yeager at Iowa State is one of the college football coaches who is fortunate in having a good blocking back. In fact he has two veterans for the position. They are Joe Taylor and Lincoln Stewart.

Head Coach Chet Benefield of the University of Tulsa expects this year's varsity eleven to be one of the greatest in Golden Hurricane history. . . . He has 19 veterans of whom 17 are lettermen and six are seniors. . . This is the first time Tulsa has ever been three deep in every position. . . . Minnesota has one of the fastest backs in college football circles this fall in George Franck. He has been timed at 6.3s., for 60 yards and 9.7s., for 100. In 1939 he carried the ball 73 times and averaged five yards.

Philadelphia Leader Can Settle Own Prediction

By the Associated Press

Connie Mack, a well-known baseball manager and little-known prophet when he predicted last spring the four-time world champion Yankees would crumble this year, has his last chance to make good on that prediction today.

With an almost imaginary chance to retain the American League flag, the New Yorkers have won their last eight games in a whirlwind finish that even now is looming as a threat over the heads of the Cleveland Indians and the Detroit Tigers.

Tigers Need One

Detroit can eliminate Cleveland with one victory any time it can get it—today, tomorrow or Sunday. But unless the Yankees get whipped, the Tigers will have to win twice at Cleveland to evade a tie with the champions.

That's why Connie's forecast is right back in his lap today, for his Philadelphia Athletics will be meeting the Yanks for the last time this season, and the A's can make certain that New York doesn't get any farther by winning this one game.

Connie did his best in preparing for the crisis. He saved Johnny Babich for the pitching job. Babich, a prize pulled out of last year's draft, has beaten New York in four of five starts this season. But it takes a lot to stop the Yankee juggernaut these days, and the A's couldn't do it yesterday in spite of two good pitching performances. The Yanks swept a double-header, 5-4 and 2-0, to put the standings in this shape:

Club	Won	Lost	PC	GB	TP
Detroit	89	62	.589	..	3
Cleveland	87	64	.576	2	3
New York	86	64	.573	2½	4

The Yanks were outhit, 10-9, in the first game yesterday, but Joe Gordon and Bill Dickey each hit homers with one on, and Ruffing doubled and scored the deciding run in the sixth on a single by the ever-dependable Gordon.

Each team was held to four hits in the nightcap, but Ernie Bonham kept his scattered, no more than one to an inning. The only time he got into trouble, when Benny McCoy tripled with one out, Bonham fanned the next two batters. Buck Ross matched him till the sixth, when a walk and two singles loaded the bases, and two runs scored, one being forced in with another pass and the other on an infield out.

Tribe Needs Three

After today's game with the A's, New York winds up the season at Washington with a double-header tomorrow and a single game Sunday.

The Tigers and the Indians rested yesterday in preparation for today's crucial contest in which Schoolboy Rowe faces Bobby Feller. Cleveland has to win all three games in the series to get past Detroit and still will be open to a tie by the Yanks, unless New York gets beaten somewhere along the route.

In the only other American League game yesterday, the Senators squeezed past the Boston Red Sox, 6-5, with two runs in the ninth inning when Gerald Walker tripled with one on and scored on a single.

Vander Meer Wins

The National League champions, Cincinnati's Reds, divided a double header at St. Louis. Johnny Vander Meer pitched six-hit ball to take the first game, 4-3, and Rookie Newt Kimball came back with a seven-hit job in the nightcap for a 5-1 triumph.

The Boston Bees bottled the Brooklyn Dodgers twice, 5-2 and 5-4. Rookie Don Manna hit a homer with the bases full in the first game, and pinch hitter Max West doubled with the sacks loaded in the nightcap's ninth.

The New York Giants took two from the tail-end Phillies, 3-1 and 2-1, as Harry Gumbert pitched four-hit ball and Bob Carpenter six.

Pittsburgh took the Chicago Cubs, 7-6, in a free-hitting tussle.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Joe Gordon and Ernie Bonham, Yankees — Former hit two-run homer and singled home deciding run in first game against Athletics; latter pitched four-hit shutout in nightcap.

Gee Walker, Senators—Hit triple in ninth to drive in tying run and scored himself to beat Red Sox.

Harry Gumbert and Bob Carpenter, Giants — Pitched double victory over Phillies, Gumbert allowing only four hits and Carpenter six.

Johnny Vander Meer, Reds, and Newt Kimball, Cardinals—Former pitched six-hit ball to win first game, and latter with seven-hit hurling won second game.

Don Manna and Max West, Bees—Former hit home run with bases loaded in first game, and latter delivered pinch double with bases filled in ninth inning of second game with Dodgers.

Spud Davis, Pirates—Drove in three runs with double and single against Cubs.

Indiana Season Tickets

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Several hundred Indiana University football season books are still available, L. L. Fisher, I. U. ticket manager, revealed here. The season books, which entitle holders to see Indiana's three home games against Texas, Iowa and Michigan State, are priced at $6 this year, affording purchasers a 20 per cent savings.

Fisher said the season book supply is moving fast with the opening game against Texas only a few days away, and that he expects the supply to be exhausted soon.

Fisher announced that several thousand general admission tickets will be placed on sale at all three of the games. The Texas and Michigan State games will provide the highlights of Indiana University's two High School Day observances, and the Iowa contest Oct. 19 will be the Homecoming football treat.

277 Average Winning Score

Par has become an almost meaningless term to the journeymen professionals who follow the green trails the length and breadth of the United States. Seldom, over the current year—in which all scoring records were broken—has par been worth more than a few farthings to its makers.

The average winning score for the year's 21 major medal play tournaments has been 277 strokes—eleven under the even fours that once represented perfection. Twice 270 was broken; seven times the winner's score was under 280 and only once over 290.

Craig Wood the New York veteran authored the year's lowest score with 264 in the Metropolitan Open, and Ralph Guldahl had 268 at Milwaukee. But the consistently low scorer was Ben Hogan, the little Texan, who smashed 280 three times running in winning the North & South, Greensboro, and Asheville Opens. In winning the seven round Goodall Tournament, Hogan maintained a 70 stroke average. Others who bettered 280 were: Byron Nelson—in the Texas Open, Metz—at Chicago, and Ed Oliver at St. Paul.

The highest winning score of the year was Jimmy Demaret's 293 in the Western Open, but the event was played under weather conditions that made eagles and birdies an impossibility.

The reason for the year's tremendously low scores, according to Tommy Armour, is improved putting. "These youngsters today," spoke the Silver Scot from almost 30 years experience, "think no more of dropping a 15 or 20-foot putt than we did of a four footer. We have plenty of super putters, and these fellows actually are disappointed if they take two putts from 15 feet."

The professional brigade has no important work immediately ahead but will resume the decimation of par in December, when a fattened winter season opens with the $10,000 Miami Biltmore Open.

Amateur Baseball

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Sept. 27 (AP)—Birmingham, Ala., undefeated in four starts, meets South Bend, Ind., today in the "sandlot world series" of the American Baseball Congress.

South Bend, in company with the two other remaining teams, Battle Creek and Charlotte, N. C., has suffered one defeat, and a loss to Birmingham would mean elimination.

Charlotte put Holyoke, Mass., out of the tournament in winning yesterday's only game, 10 to 1.

Battle Creek, with a fifth round bye, plays either Charlotte or South Bend tomorrow, depending on the outcome of today's game.

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Associated Press Quotations — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1940 — Associated Press Quotations

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day's sales 440,570
1940 volume to date 152,657,985
1939 volume to date 195,406,676

Stocks Follow Uneven Trend; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—The stock market suffered another moderate recession today, with growing foreign complications receiving most of the blame.

Selling was never oppressive, but losses ran to a point or more for a wide assortment of leaders. Prices were up a shade from their lows near the final hour. Dealings were about as slow as in Thursday's procedings. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 500,000 shares.

While not altogether unexpected, announcement of the economic and military agreement between Japan and the Rome-Berlin Axis apparently caused some nervousness among speculative forces, brokers said. As in previous sessions, however, liquidating reluctance was attributed to the strengthening of the home industrial picture.

Japanese loans were under pressure in the bond division. Securities at London slipped a trifle.

Stocks inclined to back away were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, American Telephone, Dow Chemical, Westinghouse, Standard Oil of New Jersey, New York Central, Sears Roebuck, Chrysler, General Motors, Anaconda, American Smelting, United States Rubber, Douglas Aircraft and Glenn Martin.

Wavering in the curb were Bath Iron Works, American Gas, Humble Oil, Jones & Laughlin, Electric Bond & Share and Sherwin Williams.

Japanese Bonds Break

The triple alliance concluded in Berlin today between Germany, Japan and Italy brought sharp losses in Japanese bonds which was reflected in lower prices throughout most of the domestic list.

Bonds of numerous German cities and other political subdivisions raced up spectacularly in late dealings on the stock exchange today after conclusion of the Japan, Italian and German alliance at Berlin. Some nearly doubled their low quoted value.

Many Japanese Government issues touched new low ground for 1940, and the 6½s of '54 were more than 4 points under yesterday's close near noon. Also lower were Tokyo City 5s of '52 and Great Consolidated Electric Power of Japan 7s.

The pact between Japan and the Axis powers also sent scores of domestic corporate bonds lower. Retreating were Alleghany 5s of '50, stamped; Santa Fe 4s of '95, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s and Consolidated Oil convertible 3½s. Utility loans as a group were the steadiest of the list, resisting downward tendencies prevalent elsewhere.

United States Governments were dealt in lightly, with prices a thin shade lower.

While Japanese loans were dipping, some German issues were buoyant. Between 7 and 8 points higher were Berlin City Electric 6½s of '51 and 6½s of '59.

Canadian Markets Extend Closing Hours

MONTREAL, Sept. 27 (CP)—Officials of Montreal Stock Exchange and the curb market have decided as a "temporary measure" to extend their daily sessions by one hour to meet the situation caused by the extension of daylight saving time.

Addition of an hour to the sessions will enable the Montreal markets to close at the same time as the New York Stock Exchange. The new measure will become effective Monday, when New York will revert to eastern standard time.

(A similar decision was reached by the Toronto Stock Exchange.)

WINNIPEG, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Winnipeg Grain Exchange will open and close one hour later when winter hours go into effect next Monday. The change is made annually to conform with return of Chicago to standard time.

Winter hours will be 9:30 a. m. until 1:15 p. m. weekdays and 9:30 a. m. until noon Saturdays. All times mentioned are central standard.

British Bonds Off In London Market

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP)—British Government bonds declined after early improvement today when traders came back from an air raid interruption with news of the 10-year axis pact.

Other sections of the market, except for Japanese loans, kept a steady footing.

The gilt-edged group closed with outside losses of ¼ point although prices had improved at the outset on fresh investment demand.

Japanese bonds were marked down 1 to 2 points. No trades were reported.

The industrial list ignored the pact announcement and finished on the whole with fractional gains. Kaffirs, especially dividend paying issues, attracted modest buying.

Elsewhere trade was listless but prices held up well.

Reichsbank Statement

BERLIN, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Reichsbank statement as of Sept. 23, showing changes from statement of Sept. 7 (in thousands of Reichsmarks): Gold and foreign exchange 80,405, increase 2,984. Bills of exchange and checks 12,356,358, decrease 426,324. Securities 51,839, increase 887. Other assets 1,487,803, decrease 94,231. circulation 12,107,244, decrease 518,268. Sight deposits 1,73,906, decrease 4,858. Reserve ratio 0.66 per cent. Bank rate 3½ per cent.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	45½	45½	45½	−1½
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	2	5⅝	5½	5½	− ⅜
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	2	20½	20½	20½	
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	•21	41⅜	39½	39¾	−1⅜
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	9	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	6	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	− ⅜
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	40	11⅜	10⅜	10¾	−1⅛
22	7	Alleghany pr pf	8	19⅞	18¼	18⅝	−2⅛
26½	15½	Alleg L Stl (¾e)	4	22¼	21¾	21¾	− ⅝
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (1½e)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	− ⅛
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	162¾	162½	162¾	− ⅛
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9½	9½	9½	− ⅛
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	2	13	13	13	
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	12	7¼	7	7⅛	− ⅛
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	69	69	69	
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1e)	3	34	33	33	−1
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	3	13¼	13	13¼	Sep 23
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 24
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Sep 24
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	2	48	48	48	Sep 24
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	4	15¾	15½	15½	− ⅝
75	41¾	Am Airlines	5	55¼	53½	53¾	−1¾
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	3	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	− ⅜
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	6⅞	6¾	6¾	− ¼
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (1.10e)	3	37½	36⅜	36⅜	− ⅝
2¾	1½	Am Cable & R	12	1½	1⅜	1⅜	− ⅛
116½	87	Am Can (4)	1	99¾	99⅛	99⅛	− ⅞
178⅞	164	Am Can pf (7)	4	177	177	177	Sep 26
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	12	26	25½	26	− ¼
51¾	34	Am Car&Fdy pf	2	48¼	47¾	47¾	−1¼
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(1.20e)	3	20½	20½	20½	− ¼
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	107⅜	107¾	107¾	Sep 18
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	128½	128½	128½	+ ½
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	6¾	6½	6¾	Sep 25
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
15¼	8	Am Crys S (1½e)	1	9	9	9	− ¼
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	− ⅛
6⅝	3½	Am European	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
24¼	9⅛	A&FPS6pf(.90k)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Sep 24
28¼	10¾	Am FPS7pf 1.05k	4	16	15¾	16	
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3½	3½	3½	Sep 26
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	4	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	10	4¾	4½	4¾	Sep 26
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	Sep 16
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	7	54	54	54	− ½
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
35	18	Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	3	3¾	3⅜	3¾	
13½	12¼	Am In Ill (1) (n)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Sep 13
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	50	50	50	Sep 25
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	14	15	14⅜	14⅝	− ⅜
74	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	11	69	68	68½	−1⅛
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2½	2½	2½	Sep 25
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	5	16⅝	16	16	− ⅞
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	− ⅛
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	2	52⅜	52½	52⅜	Sep 25
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (394k)	3	44	43	43	−1½
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	45	7½	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅜
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	13	11¾	11⅜	11½	− ½
12⅜	6¾	Am Saf R (.80)	2	7¼	7	7	Sep 26
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Sep 25
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (2e)	14	42	40⅛	40½	−2⅜
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	139⅜	139	139	Sep 16
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	Sep 26
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¾e)	13	23⅜	22¾	23⅛	− ½
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Sep 19
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	2	13¾	13½	13½	Sep 26
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	72½	72½	72½	− ½
18	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	14	14	14	Sep 21
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	8	163¾	162¾	162¾	−1⅝
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	6	77¾	77¼	77¼	− ¼
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	9	78	77	77½	− ¾
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150½	150½	150½	Sep 19
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	7	8½	8⅜	8⅜	− ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	92½	92½	92½	Sep 25
12	6	Am Woolen	12	9	8¾	8⅞	− ⅜
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	3	42¾	42¼	42¼	−1⅛
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	20	6½	6	6	− ⅜
45½	35	Am Z p pf (33⅓k)	2	37⅜	42	43⅞	Sep 25
32	18	Anaconda (1¾e)	120	22½	21⅞	21⅞	−1
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	2	30¾	30⅛	30¾	Sep 20
22⅜	12½	Anchor H ((.30e)	1	15	15	15	Sep 24
15⅜	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	11¼	11½	11¾	Sep 25
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	Sep 21
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	Sep 26
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	105	105	105	Sep 11
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	8	4¾	4½	4½	− ¼
6¼	3⅝	Armour Ill p pf	2	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	−2¼
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr 20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (¾e)	4	36¼	35¾	35⅞	− ⅝
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅝e)	1	8½	8½	8½	Sep 24
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	− ¼
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	6½	6½	6½	
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	72	72	72	Sep 26
45	29½	As DG2pf(16¼k)	3	79½	77½	79½	Sep 24
25¼	13	Associates In (2)	1	34	34	34	A'g 29
57½	39½	Atch T & S F	17	16⅜	15¾	16⅛	− ⅛
23¾	9⅜	AT&SF pf (5e)	2	51½	51½	51½	Sep 26
22⅜	8⅛	Atl Coast Line	4	13	12¾	12¾	− ⅜
22½	9¼	Atl G&W Indies	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Sep 19
27⅞	18¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	14⅜	14½	14⅜	− ⅝
110	102	Atl Refining (1)	3	21¼	21	21	− ½
97⅜	7	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	− ½
51	43¼	Atlas Corp (¼e)	4	7⅛	7	7	− ⅛
80½	57	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	48	48	48	
8⅝	4	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	2	65	65	65	Sep 25
5½	1⅞	Atlas Tack	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Sep 25
8⅜	4	Austin Nichols	12	3	2⅝	3	Sep 26
		Aviation Corp	36	4⅝	4½	4½	− ¼
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	35	15½	14⅞	15	− ¾
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	12	4⅛	4	4	− ¼
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	7	5¼	5	5	− ¼
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	4	10	9¾	9¾	− ⅜
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	3	10½	10½	10½	Sep 25
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	6½	6½	6½	
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	3	8⅛	8	8	
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	9	30	28⅜	28⅜	−1¾
35¾	18½	Beat-Cream (1a)	2	24	24	24	Sep 24
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	Sep 25
97⅜	71¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	1	73¼	73¼	73¼	Sep 25
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(1¾e)	17	31¾	30½	30⅛	−1⅜
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	4	19½	19½	19½	
56¾	48¼	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	53	53	53	+1⅞
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	31¼	31	31	Sep 26
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	39	79	77½	78	−1¼
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	5	123½	123½	123½	Sep 26
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	2	24½	23¾	23¾	−1⅛
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Sep 26
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅓e)	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Sep 24
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	27	15¾	15½	15⅝	− ¼
29⅝	19¾	Bohn A & B (1e)	1	27½	27½	27½	− ¼
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	8	20	19⅞	19⅞	− ⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (¾e)	19	18½	18	18½	
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	Sep 19
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	3	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	− ⅜
7	4⅜	Brew Corp (.60)	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¼e)	3	11	10½	10½	− ½
23¾	13¼	Briggs M'g(1½e)	6	21⅝	20½	20⅞	− ⅞
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	38	38	38	Sep 26
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	2	45½	45½	45½	
37⅜	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝	
24¾	13⅛	Bkly-Man Tr	8	24¼	24	24	− ¼
114⅝	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	A'g 13
25¼	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	2	16½	16	16	− ¾
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	Sep 25
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (13⅛e)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	− ¼
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	6	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	10	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	21	5¾	5½	5½	− ⅜
34¼	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	1	32½	32½	32½	−1¼
33	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	4	30½	30½	30½	− ¼
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	2	19	18½	18½	− ¼
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	2	8	8	8	− ½
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2¼	2¼	− ⅜
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	3	5	5	5	Sep 26
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	1	19	19	19	− ¼
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜	− ⅛
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	1	8½	8¼	8¼	− ½
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	12⅝	12¼	12¼	− ¼
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	1	17¼	17	17	−1
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	Sep 20
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	14	7⅛	6¾	6¾	− ⅜
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	14	14½	14⅜	14½	− ¼
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	2	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	− ⅜
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	12	3⅝	3½	3⅝	− ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1½e)	1	37	37	37	
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4	4	4	− ⅛
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2¼e)	2	31½	31	31	Sep 26
3⅛	2	Car & Gen (.10e)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	6	56	55½	56	Sep 25
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	5	48¾	48⅛	48¼	−1
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	9	28¾	28⅛	28⅛	− ⅞
12½	5	Celotex Corp	7	7⅛	6⅞	7	− ¼
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	18⅛	18	18⅛	Sep 26
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
3⅝	2½	Cent RR NJ	2	3½	3½	3½	Sep
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	1	5	5	5	
6	2¾	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 17
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	8	28	27⅛	27½	− ¾
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	7	5⅜	5	5	− ½
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	2	20½	20½	20½	Sep 11
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	1	22½	22½	22½	Sep 19
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	17½	17½	17½	Sep 24
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2⅝e)	11	40	39⅝	29⅝	− ¾
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	Sep 26
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	− ¼
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 25
2⅛	⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	8½	8½	8½	Sep 10
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	5	11	10½	10½	−1
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	33	33	33	− ⅞
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	45½	45½	45½	A'g 15
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 23
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 26
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 25
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 6
16½	9	ChickashaC(¼e)	1	11	11	11	− ½
6⅝	1⅜	Ch'lds Co	3	2½	2½	2½	Sep 24
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	61	78½	77¼	78	−1⅜
14¼	9½	City I & F (.90e)	1	9⅝	9½	9½	− ⅛
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	3	3	3	Sep 20
40¼	24	Clark Eq (2e)	1	33½	33½	33½	− ½
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (1.20e)	2	34	33¾	34	Sep 25
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	1	29	29	29	− ⅜
27½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	2	34¾	34	34	−1
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	1	109½	109½	109½	−1½
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	61	61	61	Sep 20
20	10⅛	Colgate P (⅛)	7	11½	11¼	11¼	− ⅜
102	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	2	100⅞	100⅜	100⅜	−1¼
35½	16½	Collins&A (2½e)	2	27	26	26	−1¼
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	7	21	20½	20½	− ¾
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	− ⅛
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	2	20	19¾	19¾	− ¼
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	11	5⅜	5¼	5¼	− ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	81	80	80	Sep 26
8½	3½	Colum Pict	6	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	Sep 26
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	2	82¾	82¾	82¾	+ ¼
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	6	31¾	30½	30½	−1¾
108½	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	98	98	98	Sep 26
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	12	36¾	36⅛	36¼	−1¼
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	2	103	102½	103	Sep 24
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	10	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
13⅞	4	Com'th & South	27	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	58½	57½	57½	−1
33	25⅞	Con Edis (1.80)	18	31	30⅞	30⅞	− ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	3	3	3	3	Sep 19
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	− ½
13¾	8	Congress Cigar	8	13¾	13½	13½	− ¼
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	2	23	23	23	+ ¼
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	− ⅜
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30e)	25	6½	6¼	6¼	− ⅜
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	18	27	26¾	26¾	− ½
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	107	107	107	
11⅛	½	Con Film Ind	11	½	½	½	− ⅛
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (3¾k)	10	7⅞	7½	7⅝	− ⅛
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	116	6¼	6	6	
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 26
21½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
19½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	13	19½	18⅝	18⅝	Sep 24
104	93½	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	102½	102½	102½	
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	2	14	14	14	− ⅛
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	5	9¾	9¾	9⅜	− ⅜
13⅜	¾	Cont Bak (B)	3	⅞	⅞	¾	− ⅛
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	83	83	83	Sep 25
49¼	33	Cont Can (1½e)	13	40	39¼	39½	− ⅞
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	115	115	115	Sep 26
9½	4⅜	Cont Dia F (¼e)	2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	Sep 26
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	9	36⅜	36	36⅜	Sep 25
4¾	2	Cont Motors	63	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
25	16½	Cont O Del (¾e)	2	18	18	18	− ¼
33	18½	Cont Steel (¾e)	2	23½	23¼	23¼	− ¼
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	19	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	59	59	59	Sep 25
165½	44½	Corn Prods (3)	6	52¾	52½	52½	− ⅜
179	165	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	169	169	169	A'g 16
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	4	5	5	5	
11½		Coty Internat'l	7	⅝	½	½	
24¼	13	Crane Co	41	20¾	20	20	−1
32¾	22	Cr of Wh (1.90e)	4	21⅜	19½	19½	−2½
73¼	35⅝	Crosley Corp	2	45⅜	41½	41½	− ⅜
38⅞	18⅜	Crown Cork & S

Commerce and Finance

Finance Defense Work With Direct Bank Credit, Bankers Urge

Business and Industry

Canada Grows Bumper Wheat Crop in West

OTTAWA (CP)—Present prospects are that the the total value of the 1940 western wheat crop at the farms will be somewhat higher than that of the 1939 crop. A valuation of $240,000,000 is possible, according to an unofficial estimate.

That will be only $5,000,000 better than the value of the 1939 crop which was 70,000,000 bushels smaller than the estimate crop this year.

One certainty is that a bumper crop is being threshed. The last estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics placed the wheat yield of the three prairie provinces at 534,000,000.

70 Cents Bushel

Another certainty is that the minimum price for No. 1 northern wheat, basis Fort William or Vancouver, is 70 cents per bushel. That is the price being paid by the Canadian Wheat Board under a government guarantee.

The uncertainties arise from the war. The great wheat consuming population of Europe is cut off from Canadian supplies. Should anything happen to alter that situation, the price of wheat mignt rise. The position of the United Kingdom as a market is also somewhat uncertain.

Assuming that the 70-cent guaranteed minimum price gives the farmers an average price of 45 cents a bushel at the farm, after deductions for freight and grade, the total value of this year's crop would be about $240,000,000.

Canada has an acute storage problem which led the government to limit the amount of wheat a farmer can deliver to the elevators. Arrangements for helping the farmers to finance themselves by providing loans or advances of some sort on the wheat they are required to store on the farms are still under consideration.

Trade Minister MacKinnon and Agriculture Minister Gardiner have said a method will be found of getting cash into the farmers' hands to enable them to meet their fall bills and carry them over the winter. Ordinarily they would obtain the necessary money by delivering their wheat and receiving payment for it.

Storage Improves

An easing in the storage situation occurred in the past weeks resulting in the limit on fall deliveries being raised from five to eight bushels per seeded acre, with the possibility of deliveries up to 15 bushels per seeded acre being accepted in some localities.

This easing is believed to have been due to larger export movements of wheat than were anticipated. The more wheat is shipped out of the country the more room there will be in the elevators and the more new crop wheat may be accepted from the farmers.

The prospect of a crop of 534,000,000 with a value at the farms of $240,000,000 compared with a crop of 463,000,000 bushels valued at $235,260,000 last year, a crop of 326,000,000 valued at $190,610,000 in 1938, and a crop of 156,800,000 bushels valued at $161,016,000 in 1937.

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of One Dollar Fifty Cents ($1.50) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on October 15, 1940 to stockholders of record at the close of business October 4, 1940.

GEORGE MIXTER,
September 25, 1940. *Treasurer.*

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND No. 206

A quarterly dividend of 50c per share has been declared, payable November 1, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 10, 1940.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER
Boston, September 23, 1940 Treasurer

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Common Stock Dividend No. 99

A cash dividend declared by the Board of Directors on September 18, 1940, for the quarter ending September 30, 1940, equal to 2% of its par value, will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on October 15, 1940, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 30, 1940. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

D. H. FOOTE, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

San Francisco, California.

Rossmoore & Robbins

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Tax Consultants

551 Fifth Avenue, New York

The Result of Our Friendly Service Speaks for Itself

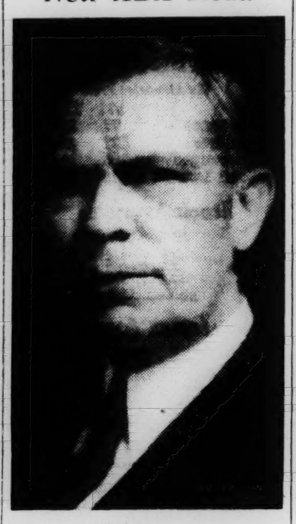
PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY

31 MILK STREET, BOSTON

June 12	DEPOSITS
1933	$ 222,527.99
1934	2,431,503.21
1935	3,733,787.68
1936	5,728,641.52
1937	7,915,943.58
1938	7,901,207.92
1939	8,527,785.31
1940	9,631,419.91

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

New ABA Head



P. D. Houston

Elected President of the American Bankers Association.

Housing Shortage Declared Slowing Up U. S. Armament

NEW YORK (AP)—Housing shortages are slowing the United States armament program in a number of places, the Twentieth Century Fund said in a report which recommended housing policy for industry and government.

The Fund is a research organization endowed by the late William Filene, Boston merchant.

"The current critical housing shortage in Newport News and other shipbuilding areas," said the survey, "is evidence that in the early stages of rearmament the desire for speed in production has perhaps overridden any other consideration."

The report, made under the direction of Miles L. Colean, set forth five main objectives on how to meet housing needs in the placement of defense industries:

"To avoid migration of population; to avoid congestion of population; to utilize fully but not overexpand existing facilities; to fit production expansion to the community, and to minimize the increase of Government functions."

The Fund advised manufacturers to avoid expansion of operations without assurances that means would be provided to meet the necessary increase in available housing.

To the Federal Government the Fund suggested the adoption of a policy of selective location of industrial activity through placement of defense contracts; allocation of certain regions for location and expansion of defense activities; an inventory of plant capacity within those regions; a survey of the processes of the various industries concerned with defense production and analysis of the conditions and potentialities for housing in areas which for other reasons might be desirable for defense industry expansion.

U. S.-Brazil Sign Pact for Building Of New Steel Mill

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States and Brazil signed an agreement here for a $45,000,000 steel plant to be constructed in Brazil within the next two and a half years.

Material for the plant will be bought in the United States under a credit extension of $20,000,000 from the Export-Import Bank. The Brazilian Government already has earmarked $25,000,000 as its share in the capitalization.

The agreement was signed by Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, and Doctor Guilherme Guinle, Brazilian steel expert.

The plant will be designed to turn out approximately 300,000 tons of steel rails, boiler plate, and other steel products annually.

Further Losses of Export Tobacco Markets Seen

WASHINGTON (AP)—Further losses of American export tobacco markets were foreseen by the Agriculture Department in advices from the Orient that China, Manchuria, and the Japanese Empire had produced a record crop of 317,000,000 pounds of flue-cured tobacco.

The department said that this crop, combined with carryovers somewhat larger than a year ago, indicate a substantial decrease in imports of American leaf and stem by the Orient in the 1940-41 season.

During the 1939-40 season, such imports amounted to 75,000,000 pounds, all of it to China. Chinese imports during the 1940-41 season are not expected by the department to exceed 55,000,000 pounds. The Japanese Government has maintained an embargo against imports of American leaf during the past two years.

The European war has virtually shut off American tobacco exports to that continent and has greatly reduced shipments to the United Kingdom, long this nation's No. 1 foreign tobacco buyer.

Vacuum Cleaners Sales Up

CLEVELAND, (AP)—The Vacuum Cleaner Manufacturers' Association reported the industry sold 110,867 cleeaners in August—almost 15 per cent above 96,601 units for August, 1939. This brought the eight month total to 1,136,489 against 879,543 the same period of 1939.

Bankers Want Bigger Part In Defense Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 27—The bankers of the United States heartily approve of immediate, urgent and far-reaching defense programs. Simultaneously they ask for a greater part in this—more financing of defense projects by bank credit, to slow down pyramiding of government debt.

They insist, meanwhile, that the only true preparedness includes economic readiness, which, they maintain, demands a loosening of unreasonable restraints upon free enterprise. Only by this reform, they hold, can the nation regain economic health and eventually raise its national income, which the bankers see as the only possible future solution of the Federal debt problem.

Took No Political Stand

This, in summary, is the platform of the American Bankers' Association, expressed by its spokesmen, its Economic Policy Commission and resolutions adopted at the sixty sixth annual convention here this week. The platform was confirmed by a near-record attendance of about 3,500 delegates from more than 14,000 member banks, 83 per cent of all those in the United States, and controlling 97 per cent of the nation's banking resources.

Beyond these points the bankers took no stand on national politics—directly. Some found indirect indication of their feelings in the election of a Willkie Democrat, W. L. Hemingway, President of the Mercantile-Commerce Bank and Trust Company of St. Louis, Mo., to the Key post of second vice president, starting point of a two-year automatic rise to president.

And while the last-day climax of the convention was a formal tribute to United States Senator Carter Glass, a self-proclaimed Roosevelt supporter, the greatest applause was when the Virginia Senator in his reply called himself "an irregular."

"I am not one of those who have a distaste for bankers or for businessmen generally," he said.

The platform was drawn almost intact from the report of the Economic Policy Commission of the American Bankers' Association.

"We have in our national credit a great asset of defense not possessed in comparable degree by any other nation," is says. "Under present world conditions we should be conserving this by prudent fiscal policy and rigid economy.

Want Private Funds Used

"To that end we should be financing our defense efforts as much as possible through direct use of bank credit and private investment funds to restrict as far as we can the inevitable increases in our Federal debt.

"We also should pay a larger part of our defense financing out of current taxation and a smaller part of it by debt which must be paid in future years.

"The banks of this country are eager to finance all defense projects, contracts and sub-contracts in their localities. They are well equipped to do this; they have the resources, the trained personnel and the intimate knowledge of their own communities."

The Commission envisaged "a world struggle between totalitarian production and free enterprise." Then, it declared, "the defense of democracy will depend on our efficient, abundant production, our ability to produce more abundantly and cheaply than the regimented economies.

"But we are ill prepared to meet that challenge. For the first time in our history, American industrial production has made no net gains in a full 10 years. Industrial output has stagnated. Much of our factory equipment and transportation system has become obsolete. For the first time our national standard of living has declined.

Installment Buying Problem

"Our defense of democracy depends on changing these conditions. We have gone backward. We must go forward. That is only possible in a political atmosphere of encouragement. We have been the most efficient productive nation; with the co-operative encouragement of government we can be so again."

Kenton R. Cravens, Vice-President of Cleveland (O.) Trust Company, told a closing round table conference that financing installment buyers is becoming an important activity and major problem for banks. He saw danger in the present Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act, which suspends debt collections from men in military service, since it might freeze large loan accounts in the banks. He reported a new bill now is in the Senate allowing for agreements and settlements out of court in such cases, removing much of the danger.

P. D. Houston, Chairman of the board of the American National Bank of Nashville, Tenn., and newly elected ABA president, outlined the ABA platform for the coming year as "greater co-operation among banks and the promotion of community development."

Mr. Houston succeeds Robert M. Hanes of Winston-Salem, N. C. H. W. Koeneke, President of the Security Bank of Ponca City, Okla. was chosen first vice-president.

Exchange Seat Off $2,000

NEW YORK — Arrangements have been made for the transfer of a New York Stock Exchange membership at $40,000. The previous transaction was at $42,000.

U. S., Japan Found Vulnerable As to Strategic War Materials

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Some speculators here are beginning to get tired of speculating about Hitler's feints at Britain, and to look to the Far East as a potential market factor.

They see it an economic and raw materials problem as much as a naval and diplomatic one.

The essentials seem to be somewhat as follows: The United States is largely dependent on the Far East for tin, rubber, the minor metals tungsten and antimony, and silk. Japan is largely dependent on the United States for petroleum products and for steel products, particularly scrap steel.

The first important question is how far each of these nations is dependent on raw materials within the other's control. The second question is what steps have been taken or might be taken to use such potential control.

Strategic Materials Status

As to tin, the United States gets 65 per cent of its supply from British Malaya and all but 15 per cent of the rest from the neighborhood. It mines no tin of its own. As protection it has the normal trade reserves; the recent independent acquisitions of the Navy; the Treasury acquisitions under the Strategic Minerals Act of 1939; and it will have the new takings by the RFC's subsidiary, the Defense Minerals Corporation.

All told tin on hand is probably six months supply, and it's now arriving in the United States pretty fast, but heretofore the stock pile defense program has been very slow. Then there is a small amount of normal scrap tin recovery, and the South American tin, which however has first to go to Britain to be refined with Far Eastern concentrates.

Rubber inventories are better and are also accelerating, and much American money is now going into synthetic rubber production of various kinds. A large lot of tungsten and antimony has just been bought in Indo-China and already partly delivered.

Federal Control Grows

Compared with the fascist countries the United States has been slow to protect itself on these counts and is still quite vulnerable. But it is still probably not as vulnerable as Japan, 85 per cent of whose scrap steel came from the United States in 1938 and over 90 per cent in 1939. Japan is also almost entirely dependent on (1) the Western Hemisphere and (2) the Dutch East Indies for her petroleum, and largely dependent on the United States for aviation gasoline. The Dutch East Indies are reported prepared to ruin their oil supplies in case of an invasion.

American government control over these Japanese essentials has been vastly increased by the Sheppard-May Export Control Act of June, 1940. Nominally aimed at protecting America from depletion of her strategic minerals and other defense staples, it enables Washington without publicity or fanfare to stop off such of our exports as it chooses from going to the Far East, by the simple process of refusing a license for the export of airplanes, machine tools, petroleum products, scrap steel, etc. When the application for a license goes to Washington it may be looked over by the Army, Navy, State Department, and National Defense Advisory Commission, and any one of them may say no and that's that.

License System Expands

The nominal explantion then is that the thing shouldn't be exported because it is needed for American defense. When export of aviation gasoline out of the Western Hemisphere is banned, that still allows it to go to Canada, which can send it to Britain. It can also go to Mexico or South America, but if the export trade sleuths at Washington suspect that it is being shipped there merely for re-export to some place where it might embarrass the defense of America, the simplest and most obvious thing is for it to fail of getting an export license.

The changes in American export trade in the last year and the development of this license system have combined to bring the larger part of our exports under it. American farm exports have fallen and American exports of airplanes, munitions, steel, machine tools, etc., have risen and most of these latter come under license requirements. Just as the reciprocal trade treaties ousted from importance the old-fashioned tariff system, so the new export licensing system has replaced in importance the reciprocal trade treaties. In fact the latter mean little now. America has lost or is losing most of her export markets except the British Empire. With trifling exceptions all the European market is lost except Great Britain. Latin America is hard put to pay for American goods, as witness the recent Argentine suspension of licenses to import from the United States (though some here say that may have been a bargaining preliminary to arrival of Mr. Pierson of the Export-Import Bank with his RFC millions to lend). Though American exports in the first twelve months of the war were $4,000,000,000, up $1,000,000,000 over the previous twelve months to the highest level since 1929-1930, this is only because British Empire takings have so sharply increased, amounting now to something over 65 per cent of total American exports instead of the pre-war 35 to 40 per cent.

Defense Problem Uppermost

Moral, diplomatic, trade, and defense questions intertwine in the present Washington handling of the export license applications. Some people would have all trade with civilian-bombing countries stopped. The "moral embargo" on high-octane gasoline and air fighters to Japan has been in effect for over a year. Last spring Washington was trying to get the regular trading element in New York to "self-police" the export and re-export of strategic commodities, and the regular trade didn't like it because there were so many loopholes the regular trade couldn't patrol.

The export license system has taken that moral problem from local shoulders. There are direct profit-vs.- patriotism principles involved—as Mr. Ford strangely refused to make motors for Britain but was eager to make them for the United States, other manufacturers and dealers face more obvious moral problems such as whether to send West Coast scrap steel to Japan or not.

There are also internal trade differences of opinion; some steel interests, for example, have asked for not only an export license system but even an embargo on the export of scrap steel, while some scrap steel people have argued that there is plenty of scrap and no national defense need to ban its export. On the West Coast there is a normal surplus of scrap, but on the Atlantic seaboard there appears, to judge by recently rising scrap prices, to be a growing shortage.

All these problems intertangle, but the diplomatic and defense problem seems to be replacing in immediacy the moral problem. Against American protest the Japanese have blocked the Burma Road and invaded French Indo-China. They are reported expecting retaliation. Despite American slowness in raw material self-protection, on a show-down it would appear that since the export license system was established in this country, Japan is economically more vulnerable to stoppage of American supplies of oil and steel than, all things considered, America is vulnerable to Japanese stoppage of Far Eastern supplies of tin, rubber, tungsten, manila hemp, antimony, and the other strategic commodities the United States needs. And the situation is very much in flux.

Economist Says Germany Not Able To Effect Demonetization of Gold

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Sept. (AP)—A New York economist told representatives of America's mining industry they have little to fear from "the threat of Germany to outlaw gold in the event of her victory in the present conflict."

"Barter cannot be used as a substitute for gold and Germany does not prefer barter regardless of statements by leaders whose word has failed in the past," Economist Thomas M. McNiece declared at the Metal Mining Convention of the American Mining Congress. The present or eventual effects of war conditions on several metals were discussed in a symposium yesterday.

Discounting what he called a German threat to demonetize gold and establish a world-wide system of barter, Mr. McNiece said that Germany's barter efforts to date were undertaken as "a last resort when her gold and foreign exchange reserves were exhausted."

"As she has taken over one country after another, Germany has reached for nothing more quickly than for the gold and other financial assets of those countries," the New Yorker declared.

"Technically, barter can not work in this age unless we revert to living standards of many centuries ago. This in itself would promote revolutions all over the world.

"Even if it could be made to work, barter would require complete and unqualified multilateral co-operation throughout the world—a condition impossible to realize.

"The free operation of foreign exchange markets provides a place where international debtors and creditors meet, barter their obligations and settle the differences with gold. The only reason for differences is that obligations cannot be made to balance by this barter if balances are to disappear, somebody has to take less goods."

Argentina's Sugar Use 4.1 P. C. Above Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sugar consumption in the Argentine Republic during the crop year ended May 31, 1940 totaled 436,600 long tons, raw value, as compared with 419,200 tons in the previous season, an increase of approximately 4.1 per cent according to advices received by Lamborn & Company from Buenos Aires. Exports during the year totaled 52,300 tons as contrasted with 8,070 tons in the previous period. The shipments went principally to other South American countries.

Sugar production last season reached a new high with 513,000 long tons, an increase of 55,000 tons or 12 per cent over the previous year when 458,000 tons were manufactured.

The stock on hand on June 1, 1940 amounted to 180,000 long tons, while in 1939 on the same date there were held 155,900 tons.

State Bankers Hear British Aid Appeal

Urging that the United States give England all aid short of war, William Yandell Elliott, professor of government at Harvard, told members of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League at their 52nd annual convention at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, that if England falls, America's fight for its very existence would force the Federal Government to adopt a program of compulsory loans for an expenditure for national defense that would make the present appropriations "look small."

Face Emergency

"This is no time for kidding," said Dr. Elliott. "We are confronted in this country with an emergency as great as any that our ancestors went through. The only way to escape enslavement is for every man and woman to get in back of the national defense program."

Professor Elliott asserted that the most dangerous area at present was in the Pacific. "If Japan can get the Dutch East Indies and the Malayan countries," he warned, "she will for the first time be able to launch a real offensive."

The only condition under which the war danger would pass rapidly would be the defeat of Germany, "which in my opinion is highly unlikely in the immediate future," Professor Elliott stated. He declared that "our hope is in the length of time that Britain can hold out. Britain's defense is our safeguard . . . and as long as the British fleet is intact we will not have to send our boys to South America."

To prevent invasion of our shores, he said, we must have a fleet in the Atlantic, for "until we get a two-ocean navy, which is unlikely before 1943, we will have to depend on the British fleet as our first line of defense."

Addressing the convention at an earlier session was Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who said this State was ready for the "rapid production of war materials," and announced the State's industrial employment in the first eight months of 1940 topped the corresponding period last year by 11 per cent, while wages increased 22 per cent.

The State was ready, he said, because "not only do we have the skilled workers, but we have the existing manufacturing facilities which can be put into operation overnight."

Other Speakers

Other speakers included James H. Kennedy of Middleboro, retiring president of the league; Carl Taylor, executive secretary of the Wisconsin Building and Loan League; Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education; George W. West, president of the United States Savings and Loan League, and N. Lester Whitten, director of the co-operative bank division of the State Department of Banking.

Milton A. Barrett, treasurer of the Fidelity Co-operative Bank of Fitchburg, was elected president of the league. Others elected were Norman U. Armour, treasurer of the Salem Co-operative Bank, vice-president; Ralph B. Wilkinson, treasurer of the Lawrence Co-operative Bank, executive committeeman-at-large; Norman P. MacInnis, assistant treasurer of the Malden Co-operative Bank, auditor; and Warner M. Allen of Boston, executive secretary, re-elected.

Heads Bank League

Blackstone Studios

Milton A. Barrett

Elected President of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League to succeed James H. Kennedy. Mr. Barrett is Treasurer of the Fidelity Co-operative Bank of Fitchburg.

Engineering Awards Rise Sharply Due To U. S. Contracts

NEW YORK (AP)—Awards for military housing, Government-owned munitions plants and increased industrial building lifted heavy engineering awards this week above the $100,000,000 mark for the fourth time this year, Engineering News-Record reported.

Awards for the week ended Tuesday totaled $102,177,000, a drop of 15 per cent below last week's high volume, but 135 per cent greater than the same week last year.

Industrial building contracts reached the second highest volume of the year, boosting private awards 7 per cent above the previous week and 91 per cent higher than a year ago.

Public construction was 22 per cent smaller than last week, but 158 per cent greater than the corresponding week last year.

Comparisons follow:

	Latest week	Prev. week	Year ago
Private	$28,493,000	$26,686,000	$14,937,000
State and municipal	31,864,000	41,848,000	25,880,000
Federal	42,020,000	52,275,000	2,694,000
Total	102,177,000	120,809,000	43,511,000

N. Y. Central Shows Gain

NEW YORK, (AP)—The New York Central Railroad reported its net railway operating income for August was $4,029,717 compared with $3,513,448 in August, 1939. For the 8 months ended Aug. 31 net railway operating income was $23,077,005 against $15,015,638 for the same period last year.

Japanese May Press Dutch For More Oil

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—The possibility that American and British oil companies with wells in the Netherlands East Indies might have to divert quantities of their petroleum production to Japan if the Netherlands Indies Government were forced into a program of appeasement toward Japan was foreseen by oil officials and Dutch sources here today.

Whereas it was stressed that Japan had as yet made no demands upon the colonial Government for increased oil shipments, some form of pressure may grow out of the negotiations being conducted between the local Netherlands Government and a Japanese economic commission visiting the islands.

U. S. Embargo a Factor

While Japan customarily draws a million metric tons of oil from the Netherlands Indies, it was seen here that Japan might attempt to double this amount as a result of the action of the United States Government in embargoing aviation gasoline export to Japan. Foreign oil holdings in the Dutch East Indies are divided between the Royal Dutch Shell Company, Dutch and British owned, and the standard-Vacuum Company, with headquarters in New York.

Any decision by the Netherlands authorities to allow Japan increased shipments would curtail the supplies available for British naval bases in the Far East and at least partially offset the effects on Japan of the American embargo. The entire oil output of the East Indies is estimated at 6,500,000 metric tons annually, or about 6 per cent of the world's production.

The discussions of the Japanese economic commission, in which the oil companies are represented, were said to have as their object the increase of exports of all sorts from the Netherlands Indies to Japan.

Japanese Pressure Increases

That Japan would increase its pressure against the Dutch East Indies was regarded by a spokesman for the Institute of Pacific Relations as "inevitable." The Japanese regard this as their "open season," he said, with Britain's energies concentrated in Europe and with the United States immobilized by a national election. The current Japanese pressure on Indo-China may be a hint of things to come in relation to the East Indies unless Japan is faced by forceful opposition, he added.

If the Netherlands colonial Government should be forced to double Japanese oil shipments, the oil concerns would be powerless to resist, even as Britain and French oil interests were unable to resist in Rumania the governmental decrees favorable to Germany.

Whereas the Netherlands Indies are well guarded by a fleet consisting of cruisers, destroyers and submarines and by a competent air force, it was added that the islands would of course be unable to resist attack by such a major power as Japan.

Wednesday and Friday on the TODAY'S WOMAN Page of

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Selfishness Is Seen Cause Of Nation's Ills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—"Blind, dumb selfishness" is the cause of the nation's ills, declared Paul G. Hoffman, President of the Studebaker Corporation, and suggested that it was "high time that we set about finding out why democracy hasn't worked well and what we must do to strengthen it," before the convention of American Trade Association Executives.

"In too many instances, organized business, organized labor, and bureaucratic government have pursued their own selfish objectives without giving a thought to the general welfare," he asserted.

Must Meet Obligations

Business, labor, and government must meet the obligations imposed upon them if they would preserve the system of free enterprise, Mr. Hoffman continued. "They should join forces in an attack on unemployment," he said, "because if there is too much unemployment for too long a period, democracy cannot survive."

As to industry's relation to the defense program, Mr. Hoffman observed:

"If industry is going to live up to its recognized responsibility in this emergency, the matter of profit to be made from defense work must be a minor consideration. A guaranty of profit is no guaranty of survival. The big idea is to get the job done and get it done quickly.

"Business must refrain from asking special privileges from government. It must stand on its own feet. It must be willing to share the hazards as well as the benefits of the competitive system. It must deal honestly with labor, accept collective bargaining as labor's right, not its privilege.

Labor Must Help

"Labor must do its share. It should clean out the racketeers in its own ranks. It should remember that the customer is still king; that the only way our standard of living can be improved is by producing more and better goods at lower and lower prices.

"Our Government officials must rededicate themselves to the service of the country—the whole country—and create a new spirit of unity trying to harness opposing forces rather than setting them against each other. An immediate attack should be made upon the problem of taxation. The prime objective should be a system of taxation which will produce the revenue needed with the minimum of impairment to our economy."

Argentina to Relax Embargo on Imports

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 27 (AP)—Argentina's virtual embargo on American exports, clamped down Sept. 19, will be relaxed immediately, Finance Minister Federico Pinedo announced last night.

The statement came a few hours after President Roosevelt signed into law the Congressional act boosting by $500,000,000 the Export-Import Bank's capital for loans in Latin America.

Some circles interpreted the action as a tacit achievement for Warren Lee Pierson, President of the Export-Import Bank, who arrived here Monday to discuss possible loans to Argentina.

Mr. Pierson was said to have taken a firm stand against any negotiations until the embargo, described officially as a measure to conserve dollar exchange, was lifted.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 3¾s '43-41 Mch	102.10	102.10	102.10
2 3¼s '43-43	108.14	108.14	108.14
6 3¼s '46-44	109.9	109.9	109.9
1 2¾s '47-45	109.9	109.9	109.9
1 3¼s '49-46	111.24	111.24	111.24
10 4¼s '52-47	120.5	120.5	120.5
1 4¼s '52-47 reg	120.3	120.3	120.5
1 4¼s '5247 reg	120.3	120.3	120.3
1 2s '47	105.16	105.16	105.16
1 2½s '48	108.12	108.12	108.12
1 2s '50-48	104.16	104.16	104.16
1 3¼s '52-49	112.16	112.16	112.16
1 2½s '53-49	106.6	106.6	106.6
1 2½s '52-50	106.13	106.13	106.13
7 2¼s '60-55	108.22	108.22	108.22
1 2¼s '60-55 reg	108.20	108.20	108.20
2 2¼s '63-58	107.15	107.15	107.15
18 2¼s '65-60	107.19	107.16	107.16

Home Owners Loan

10 2¼s '44-42	103.15	103.15	103.15
10 3s '52-44	107.11	107.11	107.11
3 1¼s '47-43	10.28	102.8	102.8

New York City Bond

25 3s '80	97	96⅝	96⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
20 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	46	46	46
1 Adams Exp 4½s'46 st	107½	107½	107½
26 Alb & Sus 3½s'46	82	82	82
27 Alleghany cv 5s'44	93	92¾	92¾
2 Alleghany cv 5s'49	78½	78½	78½
20 Alleghany 5s'50 st	54⅜	53¾	53¾
1 Allhy Val 4s'42	104½	104½	104½
2 Allied Strs 4½s'51	99½	99½	99½
15 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	107¼	107	107
10 Am & For P 5s 2030	49	49	49
69 Am I G Chem 5½s'49	103¼	103	103
18 Am T&T 5½s'43	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
2 Am T&T 3¼s'66	109¼	109	109
11 Am WW &E 6s '75	109¼	109	109
1 AmacondCop 4½s '50	104	104	104
4 Arm Del 4s '57	103½	103½	103½
3 Arm Del 4s '55	103½	103½	103½
10 AT&SF 4s '95	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-'55	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1 AT&SF 4½s '48	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	110⅛	110	110
5 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	109	109	109
5 ACLine 4½s '64	55⅛	54⅞	54⅞
5 ACLine 5s '45	66½	66½	66½
3 Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	35	35	35
16 B&O 95 st A	33½	33⅛	33⅛
22 B&O 95 st C	38⅜	37¾	37¾
13 B&O 2000 st D	33½	33	33⅛
20 B&O '96 st F	33⅝	33	33½
41 B&O cv '60 st	13	12½	12⅝
1 B&O 4s '48	69⅝	69½	69⅝
1 B&OPLE&WV4s '51st	59⅛	59	59
2 Bang&Aroo cn 4s '51	63	63	63
1 Bang&Ar cv 4½s '51 st	63	63	63
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	114¾	114¾	114¾
10 Beth Stl 3½s '52	107½	107¼	107¼
10 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	104¾	104⅝	104¾
1 Beth Stl 3s '60	103	103	103
7 Bost&Me 4s '60	70½	70⅜	70⅜
4 Bost&Me 4½s '70	79⅝	79½	79½
3 Bost&Me 5s '55	76	76	76
1 Bos&NY AirL 4s '55	8	8	8
5 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	109½	109½	109½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	112	112	112
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	95¾	95¼	95¼
6 Buf R&P '57 st	41	41	41
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	59	59	59
5 Cal Ore Pow 5s '66	106½	106½	106½
10 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	95¾	95¾	95¾
5 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	93½	93½	93½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	92½	92½	92½
13 Can Nor 6½s 46	103½	103	103
13 Can Pac 5s 44	101½	101	101
10 Can Pac 4½s 60	65	64¾	65
2 Can Pac 4s perp	53	52½	52¾
6 Carrier & Gen 5s 50	97	96⅝	96⅝
31 Cen Pac 5s 60	46¼	45	45
16 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	16	15⅞	15⅞
5 C&O 3½s 96 D	102	102	102
4 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	102	102	102
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	82⅞	82¼	82¼
5 CB&Q gen 4s 58	85¾	85⅝	85¾
6 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	97½	97½	97½
4 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	92½	92	92½
1 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	14	13¾	14
10 Chic Gt West 4s 59	27	27	27
2 Chi I&L 6s 66	7¼	7¼	7¼
8 Chi I&L 6s 66	7	7	7
26 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
27 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	1¼	1¼	1¼
5 CM&SP 3½s 89C	27¾	27¾	27¾
5 CM&SP 4½s 89E	27¾	27¾	27¾
28 CM&SP gen 4s 89	27⅛	27	27½
8 Chi&NW 6½s 36	19½	19½	19½
8 Chi&NW rfg5½s 2037	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜
1 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
27 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
20 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	10½	10½	10½
10 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
16 Chi&NW 4s '87	15¾	15½	15½
10 Chi&NW 3½s '87	15½	15½	15½
4 Chi Ry 5s '27	43¼	43¼	43¼
8 CRI & P 4s '88 ct	12½	12½	12½
1 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 CRI & P rfg 4s'34ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	55	55	55
9 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	92½	92¼	92¼
25 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	91⅝	91½	91¼
1 Childs Co 5s '43	34½	34½	34½
1 Cin Gas&El 3¼s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Cin Un Term 3¼s '71	108¾	108¾	108¾
10 CCC&StL 4½s '77	55⅛	54¾	54¾
5 CCC&StL WM 4s '91	54	54	54
2 CC&StL 4s '90 StL	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜
29 Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
7 Clev Un Term 3¼s'55 '72	86½	86	86
19 Clev Un Term 5s '73	76½	76	76
4 Clev Un Term 4½s'77C	69	69¾	69¾
1 Col F & I 5s '70	83	83	83
1 Col & So 4½s '80	17¾	16¾	17¾
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 ComlDk&Ry Inc '69 ww	29¼	29	29
7 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s '58	122¾	122¾	122¾
7 ComwlthEdcv 3½s'58	122¾	122¾	122¾
1 Con Edis 3½s '48	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Con Edis 3½s '58	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
25 Con Oil cv 2¾s '51	106	105¼	106
7 Consum Pow 3¼s '69	110¼	110	110
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
10 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	105¼	105	105
19 Crane Co 3½s '51	102½	102	102
6 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	104½	104½	104½
6 Cuba No 5½s '42	17⅞	17¼	17¼
30 Dayton P&L 3s 70	106¼	106	106¼
7 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	54½	53½	53¾
8 D&RG 4s 36	7¼	7¼	7¼
3 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
13 D&RGW 5s ctf 55 78	5	5	5
3 Det Ed 4½s 61	106½	106½	106½
19 Det Ed 4s 65	65	64¾	65
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	107½	107½	107½
1 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s 70	102	102	102
45 Erie rfg 5s 67	14¾	14¼	14¼
64 Erie rfg 5s 75	14⅞	14¼	14⅜
9 Erie ref 4s 53	68¾	68½	68¾
27 Erie gen lien 4s 96	30¼	30⅛	30⅛
1 Erie cv 4s 53 A	24½	24½	24½
1 Erie cv 4s 53 B	24½	24½	24½
7 Firestone T&R 3½s 48	104¾	104¾	104¾
25 Fla E Cst 5s 74	7¼	7	7¼
19 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	81⅞	80½	81¾
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	105	105	105
12 Gt Nor 5s 73	99¼	99	99
24 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	92¼	92	92
8 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	105¼	105	105
25 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96⅝	95⅝	96
20 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	84	83⅜	83½
1 Gulf M&N 5s 50	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
4 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	104¾	104	104¾
3 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
1 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	69	69	69
4 Hocky V 4½s 99	123½	121½	123½
3 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 4s	87	87	87
2 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	31	31	31
4 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	45	44¾	45
2 Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70B	111¾	111⅛	111¾
9 Ill Cen 4s 53	43	42¾	42¾
13 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	46	45½	46
12 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	41¾	41¼	41¼
12 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	46¼	45¾	45¾
4 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	44¼	44	44¼
1 Indus Rayon 4½s 48	105½	105½	105½
3 Inland Stl 3s 61	106	106	106
25 Inspirat2C Cop 4s 52	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	89½	89½	89½
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s44	52	51¼	51¼
19 Int Paper 5s 55	102½	102⅜	102⅜
11 Int Paper 5s 47	102¼	102¼	102¼
11 Int Rys C A 6½s47	86	85¾	86
15 Int T&T 4½s 52	23	22⅞	22⅞
36 Int T&T 5s 55	26⅛	25	25
10 Iowa Cen rfg 5s 51	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3 Jones&LaughSt4¼s61	100⅛	100	100⅛
1 Kings Co Lt 5s '54	107	107	107
4 Lac Gas 5½s '53	54½	54	54
1 Lac Gas 5s '42	92½	92½	92½
2 Leh&NY 4s '45	36	36	36
3 Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	60	60	60
3 Leh Val Coal 5s '54 st	29¼	29¼	29¼
8 Leh Val H-Term5s '54	42¼	42	42
2 LehValNY 4½s '40 asd	43⅞	43¾	43¾
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	24¼	24¼	24¼
11 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 asd	25	25	25
6 LehVal 4½s 2003	21	20½	21
2 LehVal4½s2003 asd	21	21	21
2 LehVal 4½s2003asdreg	18¾	18⅝	18¾
49 LehVal4s 2003 asd	19¾	19¼	19¾
15 Lone Star Gas3½s '53	107¾	107¼	107¾
15 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	95	94½	94¾
5 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	95	94⅞	95
4 Louisa&Ark 5s '69	83¾	83½	83½
1 Louis&N 4s B '60	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	90	90	90
3 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	87½	87	87
1 MaineCen 4s '60	80¼	80	80
5 McCrory Strs 3¼s'55	52½	52½	52½
25 McKess&Rob 5½s'50	98	98	98
5 Mich Con Gas 4s'63	104¾	104¾	104¾
11 MidSpartn&NW 4s'47	15¼	15	15
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	53	53¼	53¼
4 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	14½	14¼	14½
9 M-K-Tex 4s'62 B	11	11	11
5 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Mo Pac 5s'65 A	16¾	16¾	16¾
7 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	16¾	16½	16½
14 Mo Pac 5s'78 G	16¾	16½	16½
5 Mo Pac 5s80 H	16¾	16½	16½
1 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	16¼	16¼	16¼
15 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
4 MonWPA Pub Sv 6s'65	111¼	111⅛	111¼
11 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	103	103	103
1 Montreal Tr 5s'41	65	65	65
5 Mor & Essex 5s'55	39	39	39
3 NashCha&StL 4½s'78	67	67	67
14 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51	106⅞	106½	106¾
4 Nat Distill 3½s'49	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 New Eng Tel&T 5s'52	126	126	126
3 N Orl Term 4s '53	104¾	104½	104½
1 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	64½	64	64½
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013	33	33	33
51 NYC 4½s 2013 A	64½	63½	63½
14 NYC cn 4s '98	57	56¾	57
7 NYC 3¾s'46	63	62½	62½
4 NYC cv 3¼s'52	67	67	67
7 NYC & HR 4s'42	61½	61¼	61¼
16 NYC&HR 3½s'97	96	96	96
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s'98	85⅞	84½	84½
5 NYCh&StL 6s '41	58¾	58¾	58¾
10 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	70	69¾	69¾
7 NY Ch & St L 4½s'78	58½	58	58⅛
1 NY Ch & St L 3½s'97	87½	88½	88½
1 NY Dock cv 5s '51	50¼	50¼	50¼
7 NY Dock Co 4s'51	51¾	50¾	50¾
2 NYNH&H 4½s'67	17¾	17½	17½
1 NYNH&H 4s '57	17¾	17½	17½
1 NY&R Gas 6s '51A	33¾	33¾	33¾
14 NY Steam 3½s'63	105	105	105
1 NY Tel 3¼s '67	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	107⅞	110¾	110¾
25 NYW&B 4½s'46	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
1 Norf Sou 5s '61A	43¾	43¾	43¾
2 Nor Am Co 3¾s'54	12½	12½	12½
39 Nor Pac 6s 2047	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Nor Pac 4s 2047C	66⅛	65¾	66
8 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	58	57⅜	57⅜
9 Nor Pac 4s '97	58¼	57½	57½
1 Nor Pac 4s 97 reg	74	73½	73¾
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	70	70	70
10 Nor Pac 4s 2047	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
10 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	108½	108½	108½
24 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	105½	105½	105½
1 Otis Steel 4½s'62A	77¼	77	77
13 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	109⅞	109½	109⅜
7 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	112	111⅞	111⅞
5 Pac Gas&El 4s'64	112	111⅞	112
1 Para Bway 3s'55 ct	49¾	49¾	49¾
1 Penn Pow&Lt 3½s'69	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Peoria & E 4s '40 st ct	47½	47¼	47½
26 Peoria & E 4s '40 st ct	47½	47¼	47¼
2 Pere Marq 5s '56	37	36¾	36¾
24 Pere Marq 4½s'80	10¾	10¾	10¾
3 Phil Bal&Wash 4s'43	9½	9½	9½
3 Phila Co 5s '67	55⅛	55	55
5 Phil Elec 3½s'67	53¾	53½	53½
2 Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49	4	4	4
5 Philippine Ry 4s'37	4¼	4¼	4¼
48 Phillips Pet 2s '48	104¼	104	104
1 PCC & S L 4½s'42 B	105½	105½	105½
13 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s'52	101	101	101
1 Pitts & W Va 4½s'58 A	61	61	61
5 Pitt&WVa 4½s'60 C	59½	59½	59½
20 Port Gen E 4½s'60	71½	71	71⅛
2 Pressed Stl C 5s'51	87½	87½	87½
1 Pub Svc E&G 8s 2037	215¾	215¼	215¼
3 Purity Bak 5s'48	104	104	104
30 Reade 4½s'97 A	74¼	74	74
5 Reade 4½s'97 B	73	73	73
3 Rdg Jer Cen 4s'51	61½	61	61½
2 Republic Stl 5½s'54	106⅛	106¼	106¼
2 Republic Stl 4½s'61	101¾	101½	101¾
3 Republic Stl 4½s'56	101⅜	101½	101½
1 Richfield Oil 4s'52	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Rio Gr West 1st 4s'39	25	25	25
1 RI Ark & La 4½s'34	7	7	7

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
17 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	65	64½	64½
1 StLPub Svc 3s'39	67½	67½	67½
3 St L SW 2nd 4s'89	9¾	9¼	9¼
7 Seab A L cn 4s'45	29½	29½	29½
9 Sea A L 4s'50 st	4¼	4¼	4¼
4 Shell Un 2½s'54	9	8½	8½
1 Simmons cv 4s'52	97⅞	97½	97¾
2 Socony-Vac 3s '64	102¼	102¼	102¼
6 So Bell T&T 3½s'62	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
7 So Bell TT 3s '79	110	110	110
1 So Cal Gas 4½s'61	116	116	116
1 So Col Pow 6s '47	106⅜	106	106⅜
27 Sou Pac 4½s '68	104¼	104¼	104¼
16 Sou Pac 4½s'81	105½	105½	105½
31 So Pac 4½s'69	42¼	41¾	41¾
19 So Pac rfg 4s'56	42	41½	41½
14 So Pac cll 4s'49	58½	58	58½
5 So Pac 3½s'46	39½	39½	39½
8 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	54½	53⅝	53⅝
2 So Pac SFTer 4s'50	75½	74¾	74¾
38 South Ry 6½s'56	83	82⅞	82⅞
16 South Ry gen 4s'56	91¼	91	91
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	56½	56½	56½
2 Studebaker cv 6s'45	110¾	110¾	110¾
4 TRR A St L 4s'53	101½	101½	101½
1 Tenn Cop 6s'44	110½	110½	110½
5 Tex Corp 3s '65	90	90	90
1 Tex & Pac 5s'2000	104½	104½	104½
1 Third Ave rfg 4s'60	67¾	67⅝	67⅝
17 Third Ave aj 5s'60	19	18½	18⅝
1 Third Ave inc 5s'60	20½	20½	20½
15 Union Oil Cal 3s '59	58½	58½	58½
9 Un Pac 3½s '80	103¾	103½	103½
5 Un Pac 3½s'71	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Un Pac 3½s'70	103½	103⅜	103¼
5 Unit Drug 3s'53	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 U S Steel 1.82s'48	85	85	85
5 U S Steel 2.35s'52	101	101	101
2 Utah Lt&Trac 5s'44	109½	102½	102½
2 Utah P & L 5s'44	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5 Wabash rfg 5½s'75	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
5 Wabash 2d25s'39	53¾	53¾	53¾
1 Wabash 5s '76 M	13	13	13
5 Walwrth 4s'55	51½	51½	51½
5 Warren Bros 6s'41	72½	72½	72½
1 West Shore 4s 2361	43½	42¼	43½
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	50	50	50
2 West Va P&P bp 5s'54	40	40	40
12 Westch Lt 3½s'67	109⅝	109½	109½
1 Westn Md 5½s '77A	93½	93	93½
21 Westn Md 4s'52	88¼	87¾	88¼
1 Westn Pac 1st 5s'46	113½	113½	113½
2 Westn Pac 5s asd	73¾	73½	73½
25 Western Un 5s'51	70¾	70½	70½
1 Western Un 4½s'50	70¾	70¼	70¾
5 Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	67	67	67
2 Wilkes B & E 5s'42	104¼	104	104
33 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s '47	113⅜	113¾	113¾
1 Wis Cen 4s'36	100½	100½	100½
1 Wisc El Pow 3½s '68	98	98	98
1 Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	27¼	26⅝	26¾
15 Youngst S&T 4s'61	109¾	109¾	109¾
101 Young S&T cv 4s'48	110	110	110
	105¼	105	105¼
	102⅞	102½	102½

Foreign Bonds

10 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	65	64½	64½
2 Argentine 4½s'48	81¾	81¾	81¾
2 Argentine 4½s'71	71¼	71¼	71¼
3 Australia 5s '55	57	57	57
1 Australia 5s '57	57	57	57
1 Australia 4½s'56	49	49	49
10 Berl City El 6½s 51	22	22	22
10 Berl City El 6½s59	23	23	23
5 Brazil 8s 41	14¾	14¾	14¾
10 Brazil 6½s 26-57	12¼	12¼	12¼
2 Brazil 6½s 27-57	12	12	12
1 Budapest 6s 62	8½	8½	8½
6 Buen A 4¾s 77	48¼	48¼	48¼
69 Canada 5s 52	98¾	98¼	98¼
1 Canada 4s 60	91¾	91¾	91¾
2 Canada 4s 68	80	79¾	79¾
36 Canada 3s 67	80	79¾	79¾
2 Canada 2½s 45	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 Chile 7s 42	12½	12½	12½
4 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	11	11	11
5 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	11	11	11
6 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	11¼	11	11
4 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	27½	27½	27½
6 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	28	28	28
5 Cuba 5½s 53	102	102	102
3 Cuba 4½s 77	53½	53¼	53¼
1 Finland 6s '45	48½	48½	48½
5 Frankfort 6½s'53	88½	88½	88½
4 GerGov 7s 49	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Ger Govt 5½s'65unst	13	13	13
2 Ger Govt 7s '49	10	10	10
1 Ger Govt 7s '49 unst	16¾	16¾	16¾
3 GtConElPap6½s'50	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Greek 6s '68	82	80	80
1 Haiti 6s '52	77	77	77
1 Hung L Mt 7½s'61 B	10½	10½	10½
3 Hung Mun 7½s'45	8¼	8¼	8¼
3 Hung Munic 7s'46	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 Ital Cr Cons7s'47B	8¼	8¼	8¼
12 Italy 7s 1951	32½	32½	32½
14 Japan 6½s'54	46¾	46⅝	46¾
18 Japan 5½s'65	75	73	73
2 Jugoslav Bk 7s '57	57½	56	56
1 Leipzig 7s '47	18	18	18
7 MilanCity 6½s'52	16	15½	15½
1 Minas Ger 6½s '58	28¾	28¾	28¾
20 N Sou Wales 5s '58	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
1 Norway 6s '44	63½	63	63
5 Norway 4½s '56	46¼	46¼	46¼
2 Norway 4¼s '65	35	35	35
5 Norway 4s '63	35¼	35	35
2 Nor Mun Bk 5s '70	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
27 Orient Dev 6s '53	54¾	52½	53¼
1 Oslo City 4½s '55	30	30	30
3 Panama 5½s'53	100	102	102
3 Panama 5s '63 A	60½	60½	60½
1 Peru 1st 6s '60	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1 Peru Dep 6s 1961	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Queensld 6s '47	60¼	60¼	60¼
1 Rhine-Westph 6s'52	57	57	57
3 Rio de Jan

Wallace Calls 1940 Election Farm Decision

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 27 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Democratic nominee for Vice-President, yesterday termed the national election a referendum on the whole farm program in which "farmers have a momentous decision to make."

"On one side," the Former Secretary of Agriculture told a throng that filled the city's 3,000-seat auditorium, "are those who have helped them build the foundation of a real farm program. On the other side is a party that talks one way and votes another."

Mr. Wallace said the $215,000,000 in Triple-A funds sent into Kansas the last seven years have meant the difference between success and failure of many Kansas businesses.

"We have built up the best farm program the farmers of any nation ever had," he said. "We built it by emphasizing democracy, not by sacrificing it. The program is in fact one of our great democratic achievements."

"Rural retail sales increased 102 per cent from 1932 to 1939," the Former Secretary said in outlining benefits of the farm program. "This increase in rural retail sales is proof that as farmers gain in income the small town businessman gains also. As one prospers the other prospers, and if one suffers, the other must also suffer."

At Enid, Okla., Mr. Wallace pictured the Democratic Party as the "party of peace," adding that "as the President knows, as all Washington knows and as all the nation should know, there is no difference between preparedness and peace.

"Not until we can command the respect of all nations, all belligerents, can we have peace. It is necessary in this day that we be prepared to adequately defend ourselves.

"Look what happened at Dakar. What would it mean if Spain, the mother of the Latin-American countries, lined up with the Axis? The airplane trips are short between Spain and the Azores, the Azores and Bermuda, and Bermuda and New York City. On this we might well stop and ponder and give thanks that we have a President who understands our dangers—the dangers of any combination of dictators."

General Elecric To Expand Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—In anticipation of heavy Government demand for propulsion equipment for Naval vessels, General Electric announced a budget calling for expenditure of $11,500,000 to expand present facilities for defense program work.

The expansion involves equipping an existing plant at Erie, Pa., with heavy machinery for making large steam turbines needed for destroyers and light cruisers and enlarging two shops in Lynn, Mass., where marine reduction gears are made. That will leave room at Schenectady for making the larger steam turbines needed for battleships and for public utility companies, Charles E. Wilson, President of General Electric explained. Tt the present time General Electric has on order or is building, land and marine turbines totaling 6,000,000 horsepower, half of which is for United States Navy Ships. The Navy Department has expressed its appreciation of the expansion program and indicated that the co-operation will expedite materially the Government's national defense program.

Ad Display Taxes N. Y. Drive Target

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A campaign to oppose city efforts to levy on advertising displays under the Occupancy Tax Law has been launched with the formation of the Greater New York Display Advertising Committee, composed of 80 representatives of manufacturing, distributing, retailing and labor interests, who met together at the New York Board of Trade.

After election of an executive committee headed by John A. Zellers, president of the Board of Trade, a program was adopted authorizing conferences with the Mayor and appropriate city officials aimed at obtaining assurance that no occupancy tax will be assessed against display advertising, as had been intended. The committee also decided on tests in court, if necessary, and on efforts to obtain passage of legislation by the City Council clarifying the Occupancy Tax Law. The erection of an advertising sign, it was held, was not "occupancy" and could not be taxed as such.

G. O. P. Loser Found Responsible in Riots

NEW YORK, (AP)—Joseph E. McWilliams, accused of inciting anti-Jewish disturbances in the Yorkville German colony during an election campaign, was adjudged "sane" and "legally responsible for his acts" and paroled in his attorney's custody for sentencing later on a disorderly conduct charge.

Democratic Senators For Campaign Group

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Senator Theodore Francis Green of Rhode Island, new chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, announced that Senators Robert F. Wagner, New York; Alva B. Adams, Colorado; Allen J. Ellender, Louisiana, and D. Worth Clark, Idaho, had been chosen the other members of the committee.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH GOLD, SILVER EFFECT INITIALS
Latest fad! Fast seller! Assortment 21 smart cards retails $1. Metallic Initials FREE. 100% profit. Name-inscribed Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other novel assortments. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. ARTISTIC, 492 Way, Elmira, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARD sensation. Deal with leading concern. Big profits. Newest novelties, pyroxylin, velour. 58 Personals. Experience unnecessary. Request approval samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-50, Mass

NEW "PERSONALIZING" IDEA IN CHRISTMAS CARDS
Outstanding seller. Smart 21-card $1 Christmas Assortment. Give 24 "Individualized Greetings" Seals FREE. 50c profit. Name-Imprinted Christmas Cards. 50 for $1. Other assortments. No experience. Samples on approval. FRIENDSHIP 891 Adams, Elmira, New York.

CONSULTING ENGINEER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Consultant-GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. Sales and Engineering. 30 yrs.' intimate relations all govt. depts. Special rep. national manufacturing corps during World War I. Charles Rowe, 226 Kellogg Bldg.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN—Be financially independent. Backed by several years' consistent advertising in the Monitor, we offer profitable commission work taking orders for ladies' dresses, lingerie, etc. Also opportunity to earn free dresses. Experience unnecessary. Start spare time. Sample outfits furnished. Janalene Inc., Dept. 861-D Indianapolis Ind.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ATTRACTIVE apartment; large living-dining room, fireplace, 2 bedrooms; modern in every respect, worth-while scenery; open for inspection daily; adults only; owner on premises. 1398 Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, Mass.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 356 Harvard St.—7 rooms, 4 bedrooms; oil heat, gas kitchen; $50; near colleges and car line.

Facing Cambridge Common
CONCORD HALL—LEXINGTON HALL
MATHER COURT—WHITEFIELD HALL
1 to 6 Rooms—1 and 2 Baths
Furnished or Unfurnished
Reasonable Rent—Excellent Service
Restaurant, garage, facilities, maids, etc.
Office: 19 Garden St. TRO 2263

LARCHMONT, N. Y.
Brompton Apts., 1880 Palmer Ave.

Larchmont Hills Apt., 17 N. Chatsworth, 1½ to 5 rooms available, some apartments Duplex and Studio type, both buildings within two minutes' walk to R. R. station, Wood-burning fireplaces and all other modern improvements. Apply at building or phone P. S. CLARK, resident manager, Larchmont 1217.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 28 E. 10th St. (Apt. 12-J)—Wanted, cultured young business woman to share my quiet furnished apartment; piano, books, real kitchen. GR 5-2909, 6-8 p. m.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 9 W. 17 St.—1 to 4 rooms (duplex); old mansion remodeled, fireplace, court, studio; for professional, residential use. $45-$100; (furniture available). Chelsea 2-3988.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

See the NEW
1941 Fords
Now on Display
Hoover Motors
MOTOR MART, PARK SQ.
HUB. 7100 OPEN EVENINGS

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SPECIAL OFFER—Awnings re-covered now for 1941 stored free for winter. HOME SPECIALTIES CO. Centre Newton (Mass.) 3900.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 West 67th St.—Fall term starting; instructions for adults and children in ballroom dancing.

DOGS FOR SALE

AIREDALE Corgi Dachshunds, Fox Terrier puppies; seen by appt.; terriers trimmed, washed, boarded. A. A. Kennels, Cen. New. 2401 (Mass.).

AIREDALE TERRIER PUPPIES, AKC registered. Fifteen weeks old. Finest pedigree. Call Pres. 1850 (Mass.).

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

DRIVING INSTRUCTION

DYER'S AUTO SCHOOL—$5—courses—$10. 5/0 Commonwealth Chevrolet Co., 1065 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Tel. Stadium 8500.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

RIPE canning peaches, special 50c half bushel. WALKER'S PLANTATION (formerly Red Wing Orchards), Walnut St., Lynnfield, Mass.

FURRIERS

FURS 175 Tremont Street, Boston
W. DAVIDSON
Custom Work. Also Repairing, Restyling and Remodeling.

SKILLED FUR CRAFTSMAN offers you exceptionally low rates on custom or ready-made coats and jackets, also on remodeling and repairing; avail yourself NOW during off-season lull. ARMAND ET SOEUR, 145 West 30 St., N. Y. C. CHickering 4-1424.

HELP WANTED

COOK for pie and dessert departments of cafeteria serving lunch only. Apply 9 a. m. Canterbury Lunch, 331 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED: CARPENTERS AND SHINGLERS for ASBESTOS SIDING. MEN WITH CARS. GOOD PAY. STEADY WORK GUARANTEED. FULL INSURANCE COVERAGE. APPLY COLONIAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, 131 BEVERLY ST., BOSTON, MASS.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN FOR PART-TIME counter work in cafeteria serving lunch only. Apply 9 a. m. Canterbury Lunch, 331 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSES FOR SALE

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Rent or sell at sacrifice, 6-room Colonial house; garage, oil burner, fireplace, screened porch, garden; owner transferred by business. Box G-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

'Parcels for Forces' Has Mail-Order Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—Letters of thanks and appreciation are now being received continually from members of the British armed forces to whom packages of comforts and foodstuffs have been sent through the system inaugurated by Parcels for the Forces, spokesman for that organization said here today.

Operating in co-operation with Johnston Hewson & Co., Ltd., of London, Parcels for the Forces will, upon receipt of purchase price, obtain mail order dispatch of any of several different assortments of necessities and comforts to members of the British Army, Navy or Air Force. The parcels, made up and delivered in London, avoid the payment of customs duties, and are insured against non-delivery.

A list of recommended parcels, with contents varying from chocolate, soap and bootlaces to whole roast chicken, razor blades, woolen socks and other items, at prices from $1.55 to $7.50, may be obtained from the offices of Parcels for the Forces at 1133 Broadway.

Local Classified

United States and Canada
(Continued.)

HOUSES TO LET

5-ROOM cottage, garage, attractive grounds; quiet country neighborhood, hour from N. Y.; $60 per month. M. W. Brown, Ossining, R. F. D. 2, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—Sealed proposals for constructing a section of state highway in TEMPLETON and WINCHENDON will be received by the Department at its office, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon of Friday, October 18, 1940, and at that place and time publicly opened and read. Plans and proposal forms: $10.00, amount returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty: $400.00. Minimum wage rates are established. Complete information at office of Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By JOHN W. BEAL, Commissioner, Department of Public Works, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, September 27, 1940.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE BIG 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 134 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Estate Jewels Appraised. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAUL PHILIPOFF—Painting, inside and out; paperhanging; decorating. 103 Charles St., Boston; LAF. 4308.

PAYING GUESTS

CAPE COD in autumn beauty welcomes you. Spend week end or vacation. Rest, study. RUTH HOLLOWAY, 300 Sea St., Hyannis, Mass.

MAKE OUR HOME—your home—eliminating responsibility; elderly couples welcome; quiet; home cooking. MRS. GRAVES, 60 East Street, Wrentham, Mass. Route 140.

PRINTING

THE A. & A. PRESS—We specialize in church printing, lecture invitations, etc.; also practitioner's stationery and statements; may we send you samples and prices? 3 Summer St., Adams, Mass.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE
GEORGE'S, 171A MASS. AVE., BOSTON; CIR. 6913

REAL ESTATE

RUTH PORTER, Realtor
Winchester, Mass., Properties
Win. 1310 Evenings 0917

WAREHAM, entrance Cape Cod, $6000 bargain to settle this estate; colonial house, 7 rooms, 10,900 feet land; finest business section on the main street. W. C. WILSON, Adm., Marion Road, Wareham, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

RESIDENT DISTRIBUTOR, to sell Luzier's beauty service; excellent commissions. ROY C. SEMPLE, Winchester, (Mass.) 2535.

ROOMS AND BOARD

QUINCY, MASS.—Attractive accommodations for elderly ladies; home comforts; excellent food. Mrs. A. MacCauley, 82 Goddard Street, Qra. 4346-W.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Comfortable single room, adjoins bath; innerspring mattress; near The Mother Church. 104 Hemenway St., S. 1.

BOSTON—Attractive comfortable rooms; homelike atmosphere. ALICE L. BROWN, 101 Gainsboro St., S. 2. Com. 8793.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—2 connecting rooms and bath; also single room; in attractive home on quiet residential street; near Christian Science church. Tro. 6163, 10 Acacia Street.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Warm room with private bath, garage; near transportation; breakfast if desired. MRS. C. A. DOOLITTLE, 244 Claremont Avenue.

N. Y. C., 611 West 137th (Apt. 62)—Cheerful singles; closet, running water, elevator; good transportation; homelike; $4-$6. Ed. 4-8276.

N. Y. C.—EXCEPTIONAL ROOM, bath; kitchen privileges; select address, modern, sunny, warm; midtown. Circle 7-6306, Apt. 3-F.

N. Y. C., 101 W. 55th—Very desirable room, large, south, front; one or two women. CIRCLE 7-6300, Apt. 7-A. MRS. MILLS.

N. Y. C., 215 W. 101st (Broadway)—Attractive double studio $8, singles $5.50-$6; cheerful, quiet. Apt. 7C (DAVIS).

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted, in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic. Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 0600, Boston.

SHOE REPAIRING

Braintree, Massachusetts, 346 Washington St.
LEO SHOE REPAIR SHOP
Hat Cleaned and Shoes Repaired
New Shoes for growing boys and men.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN—Educated, refined, mechanical; years experience in driving cars, desires position—private or commercial; references. Write Box Z-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXCEPTIONALLY capable, educated woman with business experience, artistic ability and training desires interesting part time employment. Write Box F-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED social hostess, publicity director, exclusive resorts; cultural background. Write Box M-43, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, legal, commercial, desires position in N. Y. C. or Brooklyn. Phone evenings after 7, Navarre 8-5177, Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER-RECEPTIONIST—Experienced; switchboards, general office work; conscientious, willing. Write Box S-47, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BIBLE READING, voice, public speaking, play-reading, phonetics, singing. Children, adults. Kenmore 1957, Boston. MARJORIE KEITH STACKHOUSE, BLI. Ed.M.

KATE MARION CHAPIN
Piano and General Musicianship for Children and Adults
Classes in Music Appreciation for Adults
1840 Commonwealth Avenue, Brighton, Mass.
Telephone Aspinwall 0967

SINGERS WANTED — ROBERT MALONE Choral Scholarship Society, Carnegie Hall. COL. 5-8738, N. Y. C.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678
11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP.
Little Building, Boston
Bought, Sold, Rented, Repaired

WANTED TO BUY

A HIGH CASH PRICE PAID
FOR WORN FUR COATS, I. M. FUR CO.
1 W. 34th, near 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Wis. 7-7969

BEST price paid—furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

Local Classified

United States and Canada
(Continued.)

WEARING APPAREL

SOME of the most extraordinary values in fine authentic model gowns, coats and handmade hats at MISS GOODMAN'S, 474 7th Avenue (36th Street), 2nd floor, La. 4-4026, N. Y. C.

WEATHER STRIPPING

STORM Windows, Shades, Venetian Blinds, Wedding Canopies, Screens, Awnings, Home Specialties Co., Inc. Centre Newton 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.)

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

Complete Flower Service
Anytime—anywhere
Phone or visit our flower shops
G. O. Anderson & Sons, Inc.
901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3090—3091
242 High St., Medford Mystic 0600

BELMONT

SERVE ROYAL FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
For more Satisfying Menus. Always the freshest, most appealing produce available anywhere. See our attractive displays.
ROYAL FRUIT STORE
451½ Common Street in Cushing Square

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fall Exhibition
of smart Sport and Custom-Made Hats. Order work and remodeling a specialty.
Mme. Buettel Arnould
French Milliner
37 TEMPLE PLACE, THIRD FLOOR

Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. - HANcock 8000

BOSTON—Dorchester

Granite 8100, 8101
KARL'S
Auto Body Repair Co., Inc.
Specializing in Bodies and Fenders
Straightening Frames
Complete "Bear" Equipment Upholstery
Complete Refinishing Department
KARL A. KARJALAINEN
28 GREENWOOD AV., WOLLASTON, MASS.

Woodward's Chevrolet
SALES and SERVICE
Selected Used Cars
Walter H. Woodward BLU. 9200
426 Adams St. East Milton

BOSTON—Hyde Park

Milk and Cream
Grade A
From Selected Dairies
QUALITY SERVICE
CHARLES LARSSON
TELEPHONE H. P. 0920

BROCKTON

HAVE YOU EVER VISITED
Fraser's
HANDBAG and JEWELRY DEPT'S?
If not, you'll be agreeably surprised at the huge assortments we carry—every item Style-Right, Quality-Right and Price-Right.

Storey & Co.
READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
MOJUD HOSIERY, $1 pr.
New Enchanting Fall Tones
INCA—INDIAN—PALOMA—TOTEM—COCOA—WIGWAM

For a Regular Dinner, Sandwich or Ice Cream Bring Your Friends to the
Windsor Restaurant & Sea Grill
NO LIQUORS SERVED
16 W. Elm Street
Brockton, Mass.

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

FRIDAY—SATURDAY
Edgars
Annual September E. O. M. SALE!!

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

S. J. McNEILLY, Inc.
Sales and Service
OLDSMOBILE—CADILLAC
LONGWOOD 0321-0322
Garage and Service for Your Car
639 HAMMOND ST. CHESTNUT HILL

Barnaby Florists
Longwood 5626 11 Harvard St.

Chestnut Hill Esso Servicenter
Complete and Competent Service for Your Car
On Worcester Turnpike, Cor. Boylston and Hammond Sts. LON
One block above Benevolent Association. 8963

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel 2951 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MANSFIELD SHOES
for Men $5.50
HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
HARVARD SQUARE

FRESH POND MARKETS
Phone for Quality Food and Service
We carry many products nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
Cambridge, Mass. 358 Huron Ave. Tro. 3916
Arlington 303 Broadway Arl. 2900

Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices
Harvard Square Covin KIRk. 1212

Buy Furniture of Quality
Our custom-built furniture pays lasting dividends in satisfaction. See our fall display of rugs, furniture, lamps, pictures, and mattresses.
ANDERSON & RUFLE
30 Dunster Street TRO. 3344

Air-Plane and Boat Models and Supplies
JEWELRY WATCH REPAIRING
KENNEY'S JEWELRY and GIFT SHOP
844 Mass. Ave. Phone Tro. 3636

Tobin's Hams and Bacon
Native Turkeys and Broilers
Live and Fresh Boiled Lobsters
Near-by Hennery Eggs
EGAN'S MARKET
KIR. 9300 221-223 Concord Ave.

When They're Home From School—Hungry!
Call
GEORGE H. STOCKWELL
Groceries—Provisions
36 BRATTLE ST. KIR. 7515

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENTS
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET

CONCORD

Special Delivery Service
CONCORD FRUIT CO.
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Cakes and Canned Goods
Main Street Concord

FALL RIVER

Christmas Card Sample Book
Now Ready
16 Books to Select From
10% discount on all orders before November 1st
ADAMS BOOKSTORE
Established 98 years
165 NORTH MAIN STREET

DEDHAM

BATH TOWELS
are fluffier — dry better — look cleaner — when washed the laundry way.
Dedham Custom Laundry
Dedham 0108

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

MASSACHUSETTS

DEDHAM
(Continued)

ZIEGLER'S MARKET
Meats—Groceries—Fish
Vegetables
Prompt Delivery Phone Ded. 0288
266 Bussey Street, East Dedham

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160 9 a. m. to 12 m daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

W. E. Putney
Insurance
574 Main Street Tel. 733

QUALITY
COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST.—TEL. 740

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meats Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
No. Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

The New Gruen Watches for 1941 $24.75 up
We will give you a generous allowance on your old watch for one of the 1941 styles
RICE & CO.
F. W. Rice
Silver 350 Main St. Finer Diamonds

Watson's Market
for Quality and Service
214 PEARL STREET TEL. 2946

The WEBBER LUMBER & SUPPLY Company
Storm Doors and Windows
Keep out cold—Save Fuel!
Write for Webber's Winter Catalogue

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1940
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

New Low Prices on Shirts
5 for 50c
GREENFIELD LAUNDRY CO.
Dial 4637

Introducing the New
BELLE SHARMEER HOSIERY
WILSON'S

HAVERHILL

Guaranteed Drycleaning
FEELS BETTER LOOKS BETTER STAYS CLEAN LONGER
Phone 1-6-4
Individual Family Laundry
LAUNDERERS . . . DRY CLEANERS

The Shop Unusual
Now is a good time to make your selection of Christmas cards. If not convenient to call at the store, will be glad to leave sample books with you for an evening.
39 Water Street Tel. 959
NELLIE NORMAN, Prop.

Lovely Figures
are *made* for you
by
Artist Model Foundations
with detachable brassiers
Priced from $5.00 to $10.00
Philbrook-Mackenney Shop

HINGHAM

For prompt and expert service call
JOHN HURTIN
Successor to
TOM CONNELL, Tailor
The Old Reliable
Cleansing—Pressing—Dyeing
Free Delivery
SOUTH STREET HING. 0854

DYKEMAN'S MARKET
HING. 0091—0092
Choice Meats
Vegetables Fresh Daily
Courteous Service — Prompt Delivery

BOWMAR MOTOR SALES
A safe place to buy used cars
1938 Buick Special Sedan, heater $645
1939 Plymouth, heater $595
HINGHAM 1305 At the Harbor

HOLYOKE

For Style, Beauty and Comfort Wear
Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL
108 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

MASSACHUSETTS

HOLYOKE
(Continued)

Women's Fur-Trimmed
COATS
$58.00
A Unique Collection of Women's Fine Quality Coats with Luxurious Fur Trim.
All sizes.
STEIGER'S

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
320 PARK STREET

HUDSON

CHEVROLET
NEW 1941 MODELS
at
LONG—CHEVROLET
246 Main Street Tel. 135

LAWRENCE

COLONIAL

Bedroom Suites of Charming Simplicity
$79.50 and up
E. C. Stiegler & Co.
FURNITURE
SINCE 1878
170-180 Common Street

Sable-Blended
MUSKRAT COATS
$139
Prices Are Advancing
—Buy Now!
Cherry & Webb's

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167. Andover 234

LEXINGTON

Colonial Garage, Inc.
Buick Dealer
1668 MASS. AVE. LEX. 0862
Complete Service on All Makes of Cars
OPEN 24 HOURS

Durand's Chocolate Shop
Your Selection of Chocolates 60c a Pound
Party Favors and Prizes
1780 Mass. Ave.—Tel. Lex. 1821R

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326
Choice Groceries Carefully selected
Meats and Poultry. Sea Foods.
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Prdoucts

THE HAT BOX
Gage and Beltone Hats
Hosiery — Trims
Mabel W. Wilson, 1175A Mass. Ave.
(Over Child's Coffee House)

LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880
Fine Quality Meats, Groceries, and Fresh Fish
Under Same Management
CONCORD FRUIT CO.
CONCORD, MASS. Tel. Con. 435

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
Merrimack Street
LOWELL, MASS.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

September is the month of STYLE at
CHERRY & WEBB'S
Lowell, Mass.

for Better Heat at Lower Cost You'll Like
LowellCoke
LOWELL GAS CO.

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN

WOMEN!
We Will Solve Your Hosiery Problem!
Pure Silk, Full Fashioned, First Quality Chiffon or Service Weight Stockings in the season's smartest Fall tones. Chiffons are all silk! Service weight have lisle sole and garter-welt. 59c pair.
Goddard Bros
Market Street, Lynn, Massachusetts
Telephone LY 2-3737

Just a Reminder!
Our youth shops are now all located on the third floor . . . Curtains and draperies are in the basement housewares shops.
T. W. ROGERS CO.
LYNN, MASS.

Paper and Ink make millions think—
Use Modern Printcraft!
Jackson and Phillips, Inc.
515 Washington St., Lynn
LY 3-4956

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL Inc. Ly 2-3400
...for the RED ARROW FLEET delivers your FUEL!

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Malden 3708-W 9 to 10 a. m. and 2 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454 Main Street, Malden
Open Thurs. and Sat. Evenings
Featuring
RCA VICTOR RADIOS
Six Floors of Quality Furniture
Special Easy Terms

MALLORY HATS
$5
BENOIT-DUFF CO.
95 Pleasant St., Malden

FACTORY STORE
Buy direct from the Factory and SAVE
Telephone and Mail Orders Filled
Buy now for Christmas. Special this month. Reg. 89c first quality 51 gauge 3-thread pure silk chiffon hosiery, 3 pair for $2.00.
FACTORY OUTLET STORE
201 Pleasant Street, Malden
Near Strand Theater

PERRY'S RESTAURANT
GOOD FOOD IN PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS
Telephone Malden 1950
111 Pleasant Street
Open 7 A. M. Till Midnight

Joslin's Annual
GOLDEN HARVEST SALE
Lasts 10 days. Begins Sept. 26th to Oct. 5th inclusive.
F. N. JOSLIN COMPANY
A Modern Department Store
Serving Malden and Its Environs
MALDEN SQUARE

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

MEDFORD

"Home of Quality and Service"
Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

MODERN TAILORING CO.
Cleansers, Tailors and Furriers of the Better Kind
We Call For and Deliver
Suits and Coats Made to Order
271 Main Street Mystic 4107-M

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRIOR
"The Haberdasher"
FALL HATS
$3.00—$4.00—$5.00—$7.50
Sizes and styles to suit everybody

Melrose Florist Co.
Floral Designs and Flowers for Every Occasion. Tel. Mel. 1628
245 W. WYOMING AVENUE

NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
Shoes with style that fit and are dependable
547 MAIN STREET

Carmote Paint
Housewares
Whittemore Hardware Co.
Tel. Mel. 6900 531 Main St.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for .... year, or .... months, beginning with the current issue.
PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00
Name.....
Street and Number.....
City and State.....

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE
(Continued)

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Phone orders Fri. for early Sat. delivery

Monitor Advertised Products

510 MAIN STREET

COAL—OIL

Reliable fuel, good service.
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795

C. B. & F. H. GOSS

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Fuel Oil *Range Oil*

Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.

'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

Fresh Young Pork to Roast, lb. 27c
Legs of Spring Lamb . . . . lb. 29c
Fresh Local Pullet Eggs Doz. 29c
Revere Fine Sugar . . . . . 10 lbs. 48c

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Phone Needham 1643 Free Delivery

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Gulf Hill Dairy

Gulf Hill Farlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass

Grade A Milk, Buttermilk, Heavy Cream, Ice Cream
Luncheon, Dinner, Afternoon Tea, Fancy Pastries, Schrafft's Candies

General Electric Oil Furnaces

General Electric Air Conditioner
General Electric Conversion Burners.

Hawes Electric Co.

592 PLEASANT STREET

GEORGE E. TRIPP

PACKERS and MOVERS

LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE

Van Disinfected After Each Moving

276 ELM STREET DIAL 2-3721

William A. Bassett Co.

1023 PURCHASE STREET

Salmon, Halibut, Swordfish, Mackerel, Scallops, Cotuit Oysters, Boiled and Live Lobsters.

Dial 5-7879

BUSH & CO. INC.

Est. 1885

J. T. CHAMPION, Mgr.

Cleaners and Dyers

512 Pleasan St. Dial 5-7803 or 5-7804

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone West Newton 0191 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BE PREPARED

For 1941 Real Estate Taxes

Join Our "Pay Easy" Tax Club

A Class for Every Tax Bill

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"The Place for My Savings"

We Close Wednesdays and Saturdays at 12 noon

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Hat Shops
Hosiery
at Newton
433 Centre Street
New. No. 4914-M
Gowns at Brookline

1391 Beacon Street Bea. 2092

Established 40 Years in Newton

T. B. HAFFEY CO.

UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

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LARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS

C. G. McMULLIN

Building Hardware

1170 Walnut St. Cen. New. 0443

NEWTONVILLE

BATH TOWELS

are fluffier — dry better — look cleaner — when washed the laundry way.

Dedham Custom Laundry

Dedham 0108

Our mission is to Insure Complete Satisfaction for our customers

JUST INSURANCE

ALFRED E. FULLER

48 AUSTIN ST NEW NO 7304

FUEL OIL

COAL · COKE

Newton North 7560

NONANTUM COAL CO.

Painting and Decorating
WINDOW CLEANING
Storm Window, Screen and Awning Service
ODD JOBBING
In the Newtons and Adjoining Towns

Ramsden Home Service

100 Harvard Street New. No. 6489-J

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON CENTER

MADAME RUTH BEAUTY SALON

36 Langley Road Cen. 0607

Permanent Waves To Be Proud Of!

—We are justifiably so—

Not due to luck, but to years of intelligent study and the use of only the best cream or oil waving solutions, expert workmanship, starting with the all-important cutting by our man stylist, test curls that *are understood* and a becoming wave.

Careful attention to children, in an atmosphere of refinement.

NEWTON—West Newton

FUEL OIL

COAL • COKE

Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500

B. S. HATCH CO.

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ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon Oil Burners
"ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 1765—Norwood 1445—1446

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SPECIAL!

Simmons' Famous

Beautyrest Mattress

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Sleep on it 30 nights. Send it back or pay $4.00 month.

All returned mattresses destroyed.

England Brothers

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

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Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service

Shapiro Motors

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Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

The

AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSFIELD

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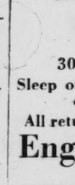

Highest Quality Dairy Products
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
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Lighting and Power Supplies

"Budgit" Hoist
Gates V-Belt Drives
Cutler Hammer Controls
Fluorescent Lighting Units
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WHITE ROSE TOMATO JUICE

½ Gal. Jug **29c**

Kelsey's Great Market

Truly a Great Place to Trade

HOLDENS . . . where every dollar is worth its weight in fashion!

Our fall collection of fur-trimmed coats is decidedly worth your attention.

HOLDEN & STONE CO.

FALL APPAREL

Now Ready

Quality at Fair Prices

BESSE-CLARKE

273 North Street

Pittsfield Tire and Battery Shop

Tydol Gas, Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries, Lubrication

H. S. BABBITT
Cor. West and Centre Sts.

Hyatt Gas Service

Pyrofax
Gas Ranges—Refrigerators
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Real Gas for Gasless Homes
164 Gale Avenue Tel. 8131

You are cordially invited to look over the loveliest collection of hats you have ever seen.

$5.00 to $25.00

The Grey Shoppe

40 SOUTH STREET

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M, 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

UPHOLSTERING

Furniture recovered, repaired, refinished, mattresses, box springs, slip covers, chairs rush seated and recaned. Free estimate.

Peterson-Krishfield Co.

497 BEALE STREET GRANITE 6613

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

Saturday Last Day of our 54th Anniversary Sale

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

OLD COLONY

LAUNDERERS CLEANERS
Pres. 5000

We are proud to recommend "ZORIC" garment cleaning service.

IMPORTED SHETLAND FOURSOMES

$33.50

A better-quality tweed Suit plus a contrasting pair of gabardine slacks.

REMICK'S

FOY'S MARKET

The Sign of Quality Since 1899

Free Delivery
Charge Privileges

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Town of Reading, Mass.

MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05

Called for, washed and ironed and delivered to your home.

Telephone Ston. 0407

New Method Laundry

22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

Contract Now for

NewEnglandCoke

with

W. BANCROFT & CO.

Phone Reading 1264

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THRIFT MOTOR SALES
DODGE-PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Automotive Electricians
At the Common—Foxboro Phone 505

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Keep the Family Happy!
SERVE STAR MARKET QUALITY MEATS
Always the most dependable quality at the lowest possible price.
401 Highland Avenue in Davis Square

Davis Square Wall Paper & Paint Co.

Dealers in

Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Shellacs, Varnishes, Glass and Putty

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Complete Line of Tires and Service Station Products

QUAKER STATE MOTOR OIL

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Cor. School and Medford Sts. Som. 0884

MOORE PRINTING CO., Inc.

Job Printing

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Telephone Somerset 2730

C. J. MIERS & SONS

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ESTABLISHED 1857

Slate, Tin and Gravel Roofs. Asbestos Shingles, Copper Gutters and Conductors put in and repaired. All work given personal attention and guaranteed.

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Watches Jewelry

S. E. NORDEN

Jeweler

Fine Watch Repairing

311 Highland Avenue, Davis Square
Som. 1012

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There is no substitute for

Genuine Sweet Cream Butter

Nourishing and delicious Vermont Gulf Road Creamery Butter and Green Acres Butter

(Both very high quality table butter)

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Tel. Crystal 0610

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Ludlow, Mass.

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Residence Dial 4-7294

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Radios—Exide Batteries—Bicycles
Special Discount to Monitor Readers

Hood Tires and Other Makes

CHARLES BROAD TIRE CO.

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SPRINGFIELD
(Continued)

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Hairdressing Parlor
Madam Therieau, Prop.
Oil Permanents
Phone 2-9613
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"QUALITY FURNITURE"

Made to your special order, if you wish

Bostock Furniture Company

10-12 Trescott Street

"Your Store" Telephones 3421-3422

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Clean Coal *Careful Teamsters*

Prompt Delivery

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Work Called For and Delivered
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES

COAL, COKE, WOOD, FUEL OIL, RANGE OIL, GASOLINE, LUMBER, BUILDING MATERIALS, PAINT, GRAIN, FERTILIZER

Call WELLESLEY 1530

1876 **DIEHL & SON, INC.** 1939

Star Market Co.

Fresh Native
ROASTING CHICKENS
4 to 5-lb. average **lb. 25c**

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R. V. YEOMANS

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Floor Waxes Weatherstripping
Paints and Varnishes
Fall items on kitchenware, etc.
WELLESLEY HILLS SQ. WEL. 2566

WINTHROP

DEROO'S
ELECTRIC & RADIO SHOP
10 BARTLETT ROAD OCEAN 0176
Abbott L. Deroo, Prop.

RCA Home and Auto Radio Sales and Service

Licensed Electrical Contracting and Repairing

Winthrop Laundering Co.

18 Central Street Ocean 1226

HOUSECLEANING?

Let us make your blankets like new. We launder everything. Send your Fall Clothes to us to be cleaned

WORCESTER

'blue coal'

New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners

F. E. POWERS CO.

13 Federal Street 3-7281

New Fall Showing
Slocum's Famous
MEN'S TIES

95c, comparable to $1.50 Ties
$1.35, comparable to $2 Ties

SLOCUM'S

476 Main Street—Second Floor

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 15 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

HOVE, SUSSEX—THE CENTRAL AGENCY, 12 Church Rd.—Domestic and office staffs; free to maids. Prop. E. Winchester, HOVE 1920.

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ORPINGTON, Kent.—Unique detached 2-story house to let furnished; 4 bed, 3 reception, electricity, gas, ideal boiler, water softener, garage; ¾ acre; 2½ gns. Write Bigfrith End Cottage, Cookham Dean, Berkshire.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; modern conveniences; lovely views; peaceful; from 3 gns. Miss Clarke, Peverell, High Salvington, Worthing.

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home; best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

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F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON W.C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls; distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave., Hounslow. Tel. Hounslow 0264.

POST WANTED

CAPABLE, active man, just over military age, would carry out with efficiency any position of Management or Stewardship. Highest refs. Box W-1610, BCM/CSM, London.

LADY with daughter aged 13, having to leave East Coast home, seeks post as housekeeper or companion, with Christian Scientists preferred. Box W-1596, BCM/CSM, London.

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WILTS.—Two or three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, use of bath and kitchen, or meals served if preferred. JEWSON, Warminster.

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SPURWAY FOOTWEAR SERVICE — High class boot and shoe repairers; best quality leather, moderate prices; music cases, satchels, dogs' collars, leads, kept in stock. Shrimpton & Son, 2B, Spurway Parade, Woodford Avenue, Ilford.

England

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

WHITE BROS.

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SANITARY, ELECTRICAL and HOTWATER ENGINEERS

20 Sackville Rd. Works, Turkey Rd.
Phone Bexhill 197

LONGLEY'S

Complete House Furnishers

Specialists in

Carpets and Linoleums

St. Leonards Road Phone Bexhill 28

BIRMINGHAM

"DOUBLE-GIFT" OFFER

"A.B.C. of Shopping Wrinkles"
"Wedding Etiquette" Post Free

M. .....

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Beehive

WAREHOUSE (No Branches)
ALBERT ST., BIRMINGHAM

Wedding and Birthday Gifts

S. CHILD

The Jeweler

10 Bull Street, Birmingham 4
Finest Quality in Watches, Clocks Silver and Cut Glass

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A. B. SEAR, Ltd.

39 CARRS LANE, BIRMINGHAM

J. H. GAY, M. I. P.
Est. 1870
568 MOSELEY ROAD 12.
Plumbing (Authorized)
Building Repairs and Alterations

South 0161 DECORATOR

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TWICE A WEEK I pass your door

Reliance Laundry, Ltd.

PAISLEY ROAD

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Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE

L. J. Allen Ltd.

THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

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Local Grown Vegetable Produce
Fresh Daily
Tel. Bournemouth 2196

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Stockists of High-Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys
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High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants

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TEL. WINTON 213

Prompt Deliveries

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BEALE & SONS Ltd.

The Store for Value and Service

Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

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LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS

Permanent Waving a Speciality

TEL. 2016

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Telephone 6750/6751

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ANDERSON and McAULEY Ltd.

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Specialists in

HOUSEHOLD & FANCY LINENS
BLANKETS · DOWN QUILTS
HANDKERCHIEFS · HOSIERY
LINGERIE · KNITWEAR & GOWNS

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For FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all Household Requisites

Highest Quality Phone 2253 Lowest Prices HOVE

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COAL

Coke Anthracite

F. HANSARD & CO.

Clifton Down Station Yard, Tel. 37353

BRISTOL 8

ENGLAND

BRISTOL
(Continued)

Brooks of Bristol

DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

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Union Street, Bristol Phone 24453

Morning Refreshments
Light, Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
New Branch Cake Shop
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WARM WOOLLEN DRESSING GOWNS

Jolly & Son Ltd.

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BROMLEY

PARSONS *of Bromley*

LIMITED
42 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY

Boys' and Gentlemen's Hosiers and Outfitters

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Agents for BRAEMAR

Daniel Grinsted Ltd.

234 High Street, Bromley

For Best Quality

COAL, ANTHRACITE, COKE
CORN SEEDS and FERTILIZERS

Also at 47 Chatterton Road, and Oakley Road, Bromley Common

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E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.

Builders—Decorators

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Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

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Family Grocers and Provision Merchants

BROMLEY CHISLEHURST

Quality—Value—Service

CAMBERLEY

PHONE CAMBERLEY 1375 (three lines)

KEIL

Builder and Decorator

St. Mary's Works, Frimley Road

CAMBRIDGE

Robert Sayle & Co. LTD CAMBRIDGE 4286

THE LEADING DRAPERS FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS

Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pesco, Gossard, Chilprufe, etc.

CANTERBURY

Coasts

HAIRDRESSERS OF REPUTE

All Toilet Requisites
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Also at Tankerton
Phone Canterbury 2163—Whitstable 2633

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7 Mercery Lane and 58 Palace St.

Groceries—Provisions

of the Highest Standard

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Dyers and Cleaners
Carpet Beaters

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47 St. George's Place, 41a St. Peters Street

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Consult us for
Electrical Supplies and installations
RADIO AND GRAMOPHONE SPECIALISTS
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BRUNNER'S

Café
Luncheons
Teas
Continental Cakes
Home Made Chocolates

23 and 25 CLARENCE STREET
(Also King's Square, Gloucester)

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS

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93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

CROYDON PURLEY and District

PHONE CROYDON 4300

SAME DAY CLEANERS LTD

VALETING CRAFTSMEN

19 London Road, Croydon
And at 126 George Street Tel. 6666
And at 44 High Street Tel. 6678

We greatly appreciate your custom

For Better Value Order

OXCROFT KING OF COALS

from

T. S. and C. PARRY

Coal and Coke Merchants
Boiler Fuel Specialists

6, Station Approach, & Croydon
Deliveries to all London districts

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Fruiterer
Florist
Greengrocer

F. T. D. A.

S. C. NASH

SOUTH STREET
Tel. 1225—1234

ENGLAND

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FINE OLD SILVER AND ANTIQUE FURNITURE
JEWELLERY
SILVER, CHINA AND GLASS
CLOCKS AND WATCHES
LEATHER BAGS, ETC.

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Estab. 1881

Herbert Morgan

Ladies' Coats, Suits, Gowns and Millinery

20 Robertson Street, Hastings

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Bentalls

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES

ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE

- Furniture and Furnishings.
- Removals and Warehousing.
- Decorations, Indoor and Outdoor.
- Estimates Free.

KINgston 1001

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(Thomas & Son)

Bakers *and* Confectioners

Courtenay St., Newton Abbot.

Quality and Service Phone 246

(Also Regent Cafe, Teignmouth)

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd.

OXFORD

OXFORD'S MODERN STORE

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EVANS & SONS

Bakers and Confectioners

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One of the Nicest Cafes in the District

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COME TO

Pophams

THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS

When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.

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BEENEY

Watchmaker Jeweller

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Dorset

Phone Parkstone 1176

Have All Your Cleaning Done by the People

ON THE SPOT
PARKSTONE
SAME DAY CLEANERS

10 POST OFFICE PARADE

First-class work, quick service, reasonable charges.

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Walters & Co.

(PARKSTONE) LTD.

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60 DEPARTMENTS OF FASHIONS, FURNISHING AND MAN'S SHOP

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The PUREST BREAD and the CHOICEST SELECTION of CAKES and PASTRIES you get them from the

Hygienic Bakeries

Branches throughout Richmond and District

Head Office 6, North Rd., Richmond SURREY

Wright Bros Ltd

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THE LEADING DRAPERS & HOUSE FURNISHERS IN THE DISTRICT

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Repairs!

Deane Bros

Footwear Repairing Craftsmen

collected and Delivered. Tel. RICHMOND 1871

74 Sheen Road RICHMOND

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Wilsons

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ENGLAND

SEVENOAKS

FRENCH'S DAIRIES

26 and 156 LONDON ROAD

Modern, up-to-date premises with extensive plant for Refrigerating, etc.

CERTIFIED MILK

Produced at local farm
Personal attention
"Not a Company"
Agents for Nevills Bread

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O. M. WESTWOOD

24, Birmingham Road, Phone 1770
(Opposite Cottage Hospital)

Also at Vesey House Phone 1461
(Opp. Lloyds Bank)

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Macdonald (Pure Steam System)
Olgaard (Sachet System)

Linda Holland Ltd.

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COATS FURS

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Tel. Sutton 3387

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Nurseryman, Florist and High Class Fruiterer

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36, Birmingham Road and
WYNDLEY NURSERIES
Tel. SUT.: 2052

MANEY STORES

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High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants

QUALITY—VALUE—SERVICE
Tel. Sut. 2301

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AUTUMN SHOWINGS

of Millinery, Dresses, and Woolly Twin Sets are now in full swing. Exclusive Lingerie and Corsets also in stock at

WOOTTEN BROS.

16 Grove Road, Opp. G. P. O.
Phone VIGilant 8054

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WILLIAMS & COX

Drapers and Silk Mercers

For Winter Fashions and Furs

4a, 5, 6, STRAND, TORQUAY

Phone 4314

Edward Henry Sermon

High-Class Gem Work

JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH

emblem Jewellery

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Coal and Coke Merchants

G. P. O. Bldgs., Fleet Street, Torquay

Also at Newton Abbot Tel. 4

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Printers . . . Stationers

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(Behind 62 Fleet Street)

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Vauxhall THE CAR SUPREMEXCELLENT

Local Distributors Since 1907

Tom Brown & Son (Torquay) Ltd.

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W. A. DEAKINS

Builder . . . Decorator

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Torquay Phone 3504

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DAIRY PRODUCE

124 Reddenhill Road 7 Fore Street
Babbacombe St. Mary Church

SCALDED CREAM A SPECIALITY

Also
Fruit, Vegetables and Poultry
at 122 Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe
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TUNBRIDGE WELLS

LINDSAY HERMITAGE LTD.

21 High Street
Tunbridge Wells Tel. 220

for

PIANOS and RADIOS

PAYNE & SON

OLD ESTABLISHED GOLDSMITHS and SILVERSMITHS

An Interesting Shop

37 High Street
Tunbridge Wells
131 High St., Oxford

Wales

CARDIFF

Pentound Bros.

PARK HALL BLDGS., CARDIFF

QUALITY **Beetwo** SHOES

Crouch

Established 1790

DIAMOND MERCHANTS JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS

CARDIFF, NEWPORT

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Competitor's Aid

(London Daily Sketch)

Here is another tale that tells of the indomitable spirit of our people.

The managing director of a company that makes luxury goods held the annual lunch of the executives of his firm recently.

Their factory was bombed by the Nazis the night before and these men had been up all night. They did not even have time to change, but sat down in Home Guard uniform.

After lunch the managing director made a little speech.

"I was a little late for lunch," he said. "Forgive me. It was not because I had a hard night's work but because during the last two hours my telephone has not stopped ringing.

"Scores of our keenest competitors up and down the country have been offering to help to the hilt so that we can get going again as soon as possible.

"Some have offered machinery, in case it was damaged, others have offered to lend us money free of interest, others to come and lend a hand personally if this might help. I am moved beyond words."

Shaping the Course

He that hath buffeted with stern adversity,
Best knows to shape his course to favoring breezes.
—Sir Walter Scott.

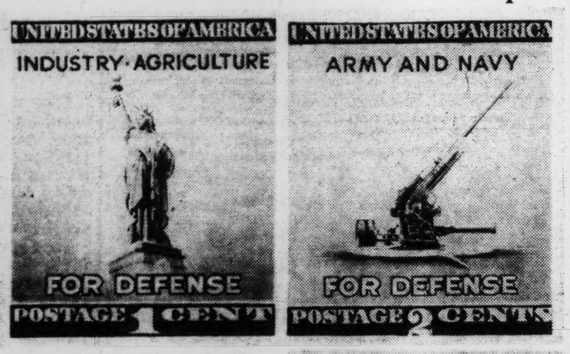
Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

HONEYBEE

The honeybee is the world's greatest example of industry and thrift. From May to November, a single hive of 80,000 bees will gather from 30 to 200 pounds of honey. One bee takes 20,000 trips to get enough flower-nectar to make a single pound of honey.

New United States Defense Stamps



These issues will be placed on sale October 16 at Washington, D. C., and October 17, at other post offices throughout the country.

Party Fun

Rhymed Couplets

Provide each guest with a copy of the rhymed couplets. The idea is to see who can answer all of them, or the most of them, correctly. A bag of peanuts makes a suitable prize.

"I'm a nut that's smaller than a mouse
Yet hold within part of a house."
Another says, "Let me explain,
A great big country I contain."
"Though I'm a nut, the most of me
Is a beverage," says number three.
"A strip of land along the shore
Is found in me," says number four.
"Though I am small, yet I enfold
A strong box pirates use for gold."
"You cannot speak of me without
A girl's name being round about."
"I'm a nut growing under ground,
In me a vegetable's found."
"I am not good and sweet inside,
But hold a grain used far and wide."

Answers

Wal-nut, brazil-nut, cocoa-nut, beech-nut, chest-nut, hazel nut, pea-nut, a-corn.

I'm the Dog

I'm the dog
They drag along
Dust-strewn streets,
Through jostling throng.

I'm the dog
They hourly praise
With honeyed words
My tricks and ways.

I'm the dog
They worry so;
Though often tired
I have to go.

I'm the dog
They pet all day;
From talking bores
Relief I pray.

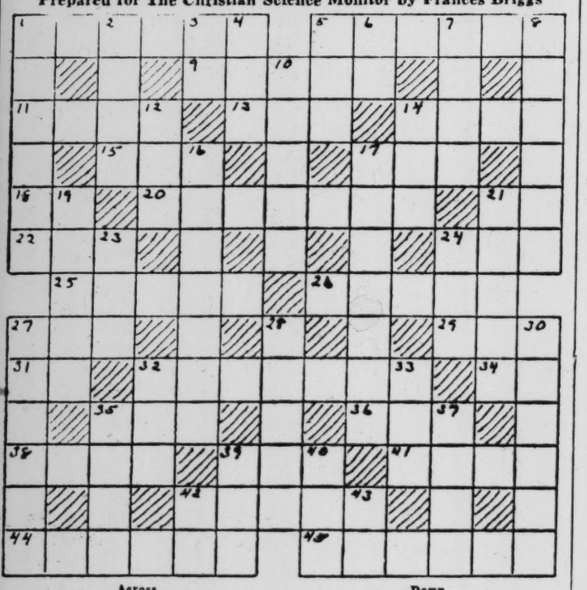
I'm the dog
That likes night best;
When they're asleep,
I get some rest!
—Grenville Kleiser.

Alphabet Puzzle Answers

Xanthic, Xanthippe, xebec, xerophyte, Xerus, Xingu, X-ray, xylidine, xyloglyphy, xylography, xyloid, xylonite, xylophagous, xylophone, xylose.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is female miracle worker in story of Aladdin?
5—What is a city of Georgia?
9—Where was Vivien Leigh born?
11—What river do you associate with Shakespeare?
13—An impost is what?
14—A number?
15—Would you row, don, or eat a speronaro?
17—Where is Blytheville (abbr.)?
18—Symbol for calcium is what?
20—What is a seaport city of California?
21—Where is Clifton Forge (abbr.)?
22—What is a sumx forming adjectives?
24—What is first name of Sibelius, Finnish composer?
25—What is a mining town of Belgium?
26—Where is Pago Pago?
27—What is a female Orpington?
29—What is a city of Japan?
31—Symbol for aluminum is what?
32—What was ancient name of parts of Europe and Asia now in Russia?
34—The Janus head was on what Roman coin?
35—What is a weight used in Burma?
36—What is a river between Brazil and Paraguay?
38—What is a river of western Australia?
39—Where was Samuel Taylor Coleridge born (abbr.)?
41—Contralto sings what role in "Siegfried"?
42—Who painted "The Music Master"?
44—What is a city of Germany?
45—Who would keep and drive an elephant?

Down

1—Where would a Picard live?
2—Hlorrithi is another name for what Norse god?
3—What is third note of scale?
4—What is a busy insect?
5—In Gilbert's poem, Captain Reese has how many sisters?
6—Where is Aliquippa (abbr.)?
7—What is a European corvine bird?
8—What is a city of Michigan?
10—Beatrice was beloved by whom?
12—In what month was James Garfield born (abbr.)?
14—What is a friar's title?
16—What is a city of Texas?
17—What is a city of California?
19—What is first name of Clare in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles"?
21—What is a city of Finland?
23—What is mined in Bolivia?
24—Smallest particle is called what?
27—What cab was named after its inventor?
28—Who portrays Judge Hardy in motion picture series?
30—What is a fortified island off northwestern coast of France?
32—What was relationship of Noah to Lamech?
33—What animal is friendly toward Tarzan?
35—What is a river of Germany?
37—What was Jason's ship?
39—What is sumx of ordinal numbers?
40—What is a county of southwestern Idaho?
42—Where is Gaffney (abbr.)?
43—Symbol for natrium is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

Why We Can 'Hear a Pin Drop' in Whispering Galleries?

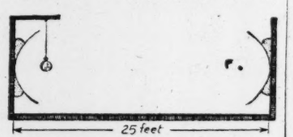
Sound waves tend to travel outward in all directions from the source, like an ever-expanding series of invisible concentric balloons. In the open air, ordinary sounds do not carry very far because the intensity or loudness of the sound varies inversely with the square of the distance. A sound will be ¼ as loud 2 feet away as at 1 foot; 1-9 as loud at 3 feet; 1-16 as loud at 4 feet; and so on.

However, sound (like light) is reflected by hard, smooth surfaces. And if prevented from spreading laterally (as in a speaking tube or a megaphone) it will carry to much greater distances. Also like light, sound can be focused by suitable curved reflectors, as is shown in laboratory experiment. A watch placed at the focus of one of two curved mirrors twenty-five feet apart could be plainly heard to tick at the focus of the other mirror.

These points concerning conserving and focusing sound account for the famous "Whispering Galleries," such as in the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, London; in the Capitol at Washington, etc.

Whispering galleries are usually round or elliptical in shape and have such acoustic properties as to reflect or echo even slight sounds between certain points. In the dome of St. Paul's even a very slight sound will travel along the inside face of the wall, being clearly audible at the opposite side of the dome, but quite inaudible at all other points within the gallery.

In a gallery elliptical in form, a whisper from a person standing at one focus of the ellipse will be heard plainly at the other focus, but at no other point in the chamber.



A WATCH, TICKING AT THE FOCUS OF ONE REFLECTOR, IS PLAINLY AUDIBLE AT THE FOCUS OF THE OTHER REFLECTOR, LOCATED 25 FEET AWAY.

In Gloucester Cathedral in England there is an octagonal-shaped whispering gallery that whisks a whisper a distance of 75 feet. On the Isle of Wight there is a well two hundred and ten feet deep which has a smooth, hard masonry lining. Listening at the mouth of this well you can distinctly head the tiny splash made by a dropped pin striking the water, the well acting as a giant speaking tube.

—W. P. Keasbey

In Lighter Vein

Still a Good Comedy

"Dear Dad—Wish you had come to the school concert. We did 'Hamlet.' A lot of fathers and mothers came. Some of them had seen it before but they laughed just the same."—Answers

Shrewd and Thrifty

"Do you know, my husband likes this hat so much that he doesn't want me to discard it."

"My husband doesn't want me to buy a new hat either, but he can never think up an excuse like that."—Christian Advocate.

Not So Much

She: "How much money do you happen to have on you, dear?"

He: "Between 98 and 100 dollars."

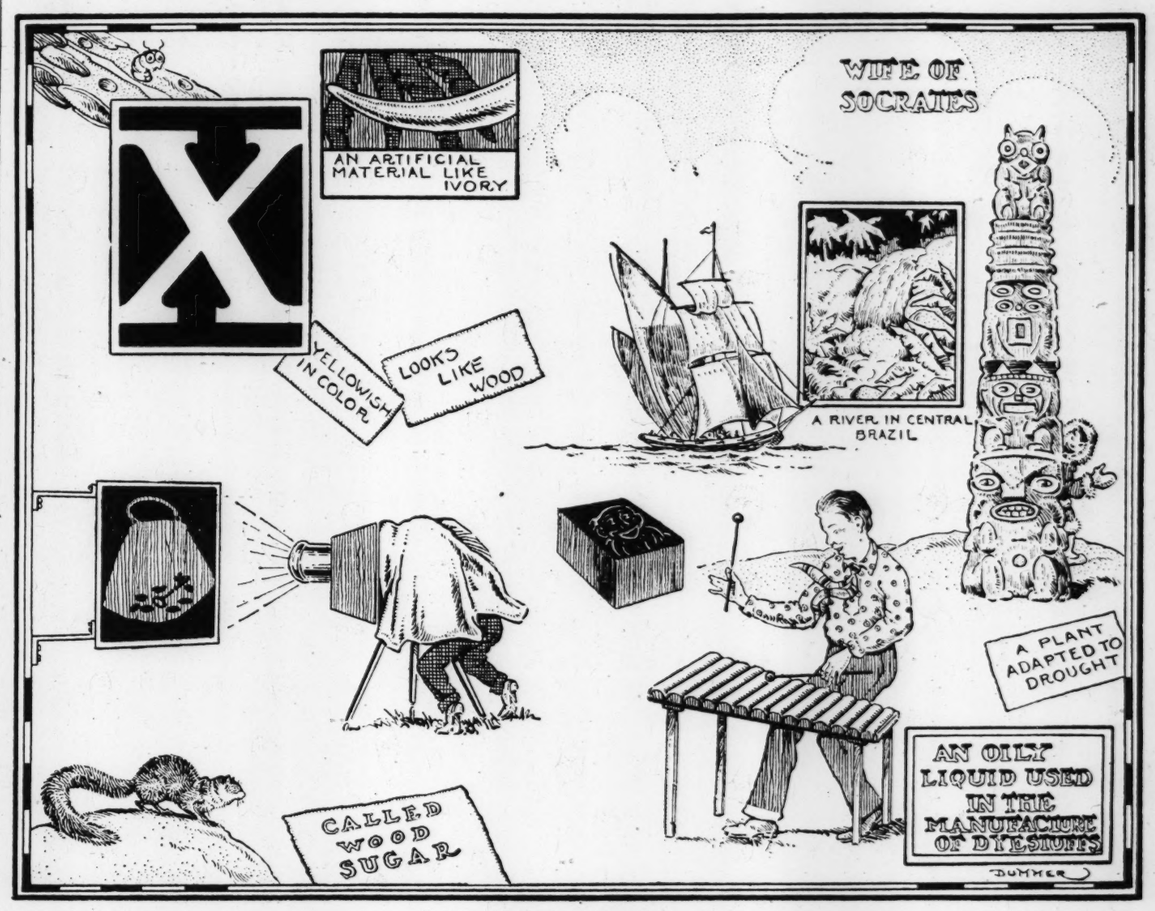
"Isn't that quite a bit of money to be carrying around?"

"Oh, two dollars isn't so much."

Hell!

Two German airmen, whose 'plane had been brought down by R. A. F. fighters, were taken prisoner and temporarily accommodated at an aerodrome "somewhere in England," where they were provided with a batman to minister to their needs.

Beginning his duties, the batman—an old soldier—came rigidly to attention, and, giving the Nazi salute, said: "Heil, Churchill!"—Tit-Bits.



Alphabet Puzzle

How many words beginning with the letters shown can be applied to this picture? A careful search should reveal more than 15. Check your results with the list appearing elsewhere on this page.

A Verse for Today . . .

Every morning doth he bring his judgment to light, he faileth not.—Zeph. 3:5.

Five Features!

Although American audiences sit through the four-hour "Gone With the Wind" and double and even triple features, they must yield the laurels for endurance to Latin-American audiences. Many Argentina and Bolivia theaters show five features at a show. Not all of these, however, are seen in full. If the audience doesn't like a picture, it shouts and stamps until the offending film is removed from the screen.—Scribner's Commentator Magazine.

It Has Been Said of Truth

The greatest homage we can pay to truth is to use it.—Emerson.

Truth is not only violated by falsehood; it may be equally outraged by silence.—Amiel.

Men must love the truth before they thoroughly believe it.—South.

Seven years of silent inquiry are needful for a man to learn the truth, but 14 years are needed in order to learn how to make it known to his fellow men.—Plato.

Seize upon truth wherever it is found, amongst your friends, amongst your foes, on Christian or on heathen ground; the flower's divine where'er it grows.—Watts.

Dare to be true; nothing can need a lie; a fault which needs it most grows two thereby.—Herbert.

It is twice as hard to crush a half-truth as a whole lie.—Austin O'Malley.

Everyone wishes to have truth on his side, but it is not everyone that sincerely wishes to be on the side of truth.—Whately.

Truth is the foundation of all knowledge and the cement of all societies.—Dryden.

Daily Quotation

SHALLOW men believe in luck, strong men believe in cause and effect.—Emerson.

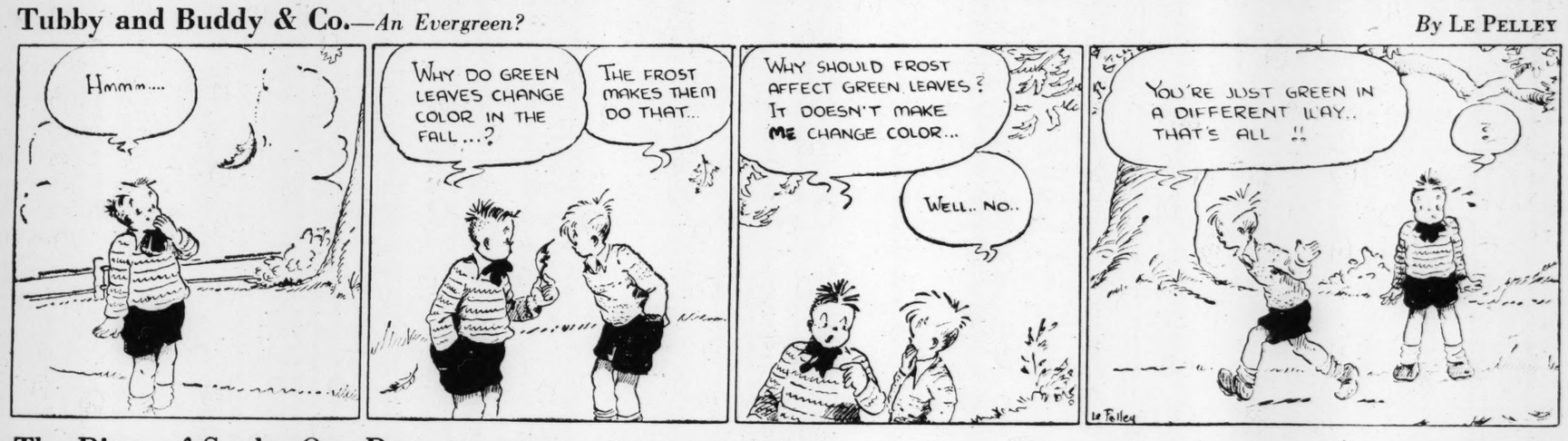
Brevities

New York Times: Be it ever so humble, there is no place like a new home for exceeding the original estimated cost by anywhere from 25 to 100 per cent.

Muskegon Chronicle: A Clevelander, on whose white store front someone had thrown brown paint, is determined to aid police in apprehending the culprit. The dye is cast, says he.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*An Evergreen?*

By Le Pelley


Hmmm....
WHY DO GREEN LEAVES CHANGE COLOR IN THE FALL...?
THE FROST MAKES THEM DO THAT..
WHY SHOULD FROST AFFECT GREEN LEAVES? IT DOESN'T MAKE ME CHANGE COLOR...
WELL.. NO..
YOU'RE JUST GREEN IN A DIFFERENT WAY.. THAT'S ALL !!
Le Pelley

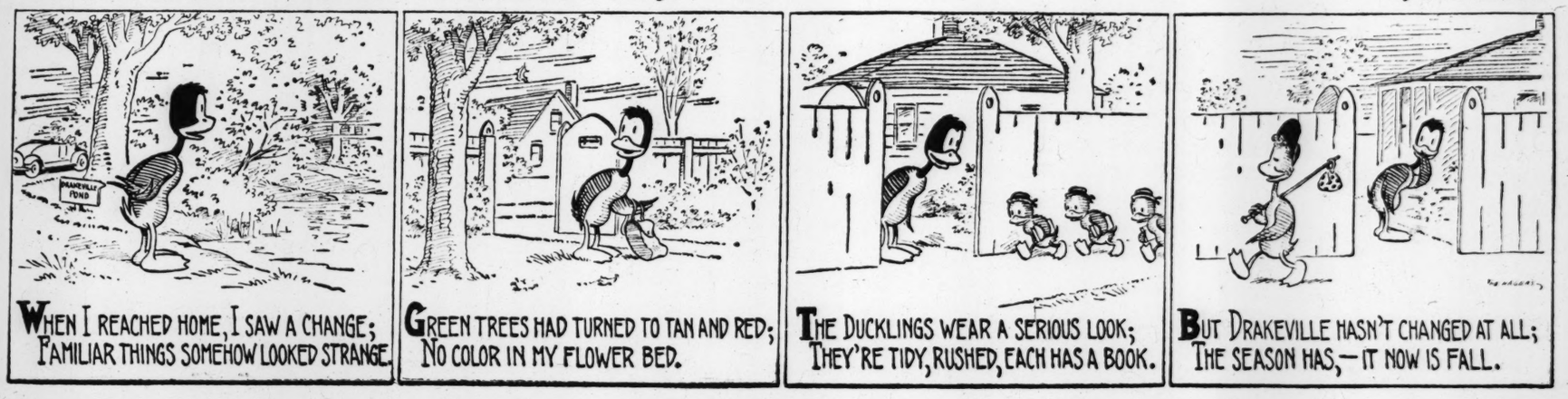
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Now Wouldn't That Be a Big Help!*

By Rodgers

Nick is now an honorary member of the Gloom Chasers—
He was showing us some of his tricks today—
"Climbing is very easy," he told us, "if you lose your balance, all you have to do is to hang on by your tail!"
?

The Adventures of Waddles—*No Fundamental Change*

By The Hagers


WHEN I REACHED HOME, I SAW A CHANGE; FAMILIAR THINGS SOMEHOW LOOKED STRANGE.
GREEN TREES HAD TURNED TO TAN AND RED; NO COLOR IN MY FLOWER BED.
THE DUCKLINGS WEAR A SERIOUS LOOK; THEY'RE TIDY, RUSHED, EACH HAS A BOOK.
BUT DRAKEVILLE HASN'T CHANGED AT ALL; THE SEASON HAS,—IT NOW IS FALL.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

No Retreat

Aggressor diplomacy has now openly moved to immobilize the United States. That is the meaning of the new treaty announced by Germany, Italy, and Japan.

This agreement provides for mutual assistance among these States should the United States enter the European war. But its effect obviously is intended not simply to keep the United States out of Europe but to tie Americans' hands even where American interests are concerned. This treaty matters to Japan because Tokyo hopes with its aid to get a clear path for its aggression in Asia. It matters to Germany and Italy because they hope to use it to isolate Britain until that country can be subdued.

But, put Japanese hopes together with those of the Axis and they spell final and dangerous isolation also for the United States.

The events that began in Manchuria have come full circle. The aggression that could be permitted far away has come home to all of us. The thing let loose in Manchuria has moved through Ethiopia to Europe, via Spain. Its more subtle pressures have already been felt in the New World. And in the Far East it has now shown itself frankly as a world-wide movement that threatens directly the interests of Americans.

Thus the Export-Import Bank's grant of $25,000,000 additional credit to China is a national defense measure. And President Roosevelt's ban on scrap metal shipments becomes not merely an aid-to-China measure but a stroke for self-defense.

This is a period of show-down not only across the English Channel but across the Pacific. The tardily awakened understanding among Americans of what British sea power has meant to them has at last produced a national eagerness to help Britain in its war against the Third Reich. But more education about sea power may be needed to awaken Americans to their real position in the world.

If peace is to be restored to the world, peaceable nations must control what Walter Lippmann has so graphically termed the "doors" of the oceans. These are (1) the Panama Canal, (2) the English Channel-Mediterranean-Suez-Singapore route. One is in American hands, the other still is controlled by Britain. As Mr. Lippmann points out, while they are thus controlled, a concentration of the naval power of the anti-democratic triangle is impossible. The dangers of the alternative situation are obvious.

There is no safe retreat from the position in which the United States finds itself. This position has not been assumed through aid to Britain. It existed before the war in Europe began. It is a fact of history, politics, geography, economics and morality combined.

The possibility that Britain and the United States will share Britain's naval bases in the Pacific has driven aggressor-diplomacy out into the open. But whatever the reactions of Tokyo to the stiffening of America's attitude—whether the Japanese war lords become less or apparently more controllable by reason—the United States should press vigorously along the lines now indicated by the loan to China, the embargo on scrap metals, and the extension of its naval power in co-operation with Britain.

Placing Defense Plants

It is extremely important that the defense program in the United States be kept clear of logrolling, pork-barrel methods, or other untoward political pressure in the allocation of the new defense industries. To have a large plant set down in one's town, bringing millions of dollars into local circulation for its construction and operation, is a choice plum for most communities, big or little, and there is a great temptation to pull wires to get it even against the recommendations of the economists and engineers who will have to lay out the huge construction program.

Statutes and procurement practices are armed with multitudinous teeth to prevent private business from profiteering, or from getting orders which it cannot fill, or from giving poor quality. But in the location of new plants, local officials should submit to correspondingly high standards. They should not be allowed to use political pressure to get a defense plant located anywhere other than in the best place for it from a military, economic, and engineering point of view. There should never be any occasion for charges that defense plants had been handed out as political rewards or bait.

"One Song as Fine as Fire"

There's a man in London, so it seems, who isn't getting a proper night's rest. It's because of noise, of course. And he has complained to the authorities. One might think he would complain to "that there 'Itler" or at least desist from adding to the decibel dilemma that London authorities must face. For, one might suppose, there is only one way to lessen noise in London now, and that is by refraining from adding the din of anti-aircraft fire to the din of bombs.

But that isn't the problem at all. Who said anything about bombs and anti-aircraft batteries? Not our Londoner. Evidently he regards them as New Yorkers and other American cliff dwellers do their elevated trains. They make a noise which is part of the routine. "You get used to it in no time." But what a chap can't put up with is the other fellow's radio, or, as in the case of our Londoner, a neighbor's rooster.

This rooster wakes him every morning at the crack of dawn, and something's got to be done about it. Possibly carrying over the blackout until eight or nine o'clock every morning would help to keep Chanticleer quiet. But as things are now, a man can't hear an air raid properly when

> . . . the cock with lively din
> Scatters the rear of darkness thin.

Yet, being British too, surely this rooster should be encouraged patriotically to "Stab upward with your noise; Tear at the sky." However unwelcome Mr. Rooster's matins are to a Londoner, it is heartening to Britain's friends elsewhere to realize that not all the crowing these days is being done in the Axis capitals.

Census Returns and Progress

For three centuries Americans have considered population growth a wellspring of progress. Now the 1940 census returns reveal a rapidly decreasing rate of national growth, and foretell a further slowing up, which according to experts will cause America's population to level off at about 150,000,000 people.

To frontier towns, expanding population meant the coming of civilization. To American business, the trend has traditionally meant bigger markets. Conversely, the theory has prevailed that a static population would mean economic stagnation.

How this view has pervaded American thinking is indicated by the much-paraded civic slogan: "Population, 20,000 [more or less]; And Watch Us Grow!" Such episodes as the Florida land boom, which was based on visions of cities extending for miles, have given extreme expression to the concept. The prospect of a static population has caused some observers recently to express concern.

The trend, however, calls for enterprise and originality rather than defeatism. This static population prediction may prove as faulty as the earlier one of Malthus. Even if accurate, it need not spell decline. A National Resources Committee study states:

> The transition from an increasing to a stationary or decreasing population may on the whole be beneficial to the life of the Nation. Each citizen . . . will continue to have a larger amount of arable land, minerals and other natural resources at his disposal than the citizen . . . of the Old World. This supplies the material basis for a high level of living, if these resources are used wisely. . . .

The goal of sheer bigness can well be replaced by a new goal of greater livability, which means cleaner, brighter, more attractive homes and towns; better local government; more efficient use of natural resources; and a better balanced national economy. Profit must be sought not in wasteful exploitation of nature's bounty, but in careful, productive use of that bounty. Industrial ingenuity and social progress must supply the economic momentum formerly found in expanding population.

The challenge is basic. Some theorists say modern capitalism—and presumably with it the system of free enterprise—can thrive only in an expanding society. Talk of our "aging economy" tends to encourage this view. Yet the task of proving the notion unsound offers a new frontier.

Yes, there are American revolutions today, too. Up in New Hampshire and in York State they're putting the cider mills to work, and in Kentucky and Missouri, the sorghum mills.

It comes as something of a mild shock to Paterfamilias to note, as he glances through the paper on one of these mild September evenings, a recipe for Christmas fruit cake.

Our Readers Say—

Musicians' Union Experiences

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

From a letter in the readers' column of the Monitor, it is very evident that some of your readers may not know some of the facts about the American Federation of Musicians.

The facts as stated may be very true for the local of Jersey City, but they are far from being true of all other locals.

I belong to the American Federation of Musicians and have found the facts to be as follows:

After my initial entrance fee, (considerably less than $50), there remained only my yearly dues. If I transferred to another local it was only necessary to pay the dues of that local for the current year. I have found the entrance fee and yearly dues of each local vary according to the minimum wage set by that local. In general, in large cities where minimum wages are high, the entrance fee and the yearly dues are high. However, in smaller cities and towns, the entrance fee and dues are correspondingly lower.

It is also extremely inaccurate to state that the musician's union will not act as employment agency. When calls come to union officials for musicians, I have found that they are very willing to be of help.

Waukegan, Ill. CARL L. JENSEN

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A letter-writer from Jersey City has given such a wrong impression of the American Federation of Musicians (an organization of about 140,000 members) that I should like to correct it.

The membership fee of locals varies from $10 to $50. Fifty dollars is the maximum fee allowed, and is in effect in perhaps half a dozen of the largest cities. In Flint, a city of about 160,000, the membership fee is $20, the dues $5 a year and with this is an insurance of $100. Some locals carry an insurance for members up to $2,000. When a transfer is made, at the end of six months the member pays whatever the local fee is, there is not a fixed charge of $50.

The American Federation of Musicians does not provide positions, but it is glad to recommend any member it feels can fill a position. And, as in any profession, if a musician is capable, his work is soon recognized. CLARA MAE LEIGHTON

Flint, Mich.

A Man of Destiny

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It seems only a period of weeks or months at the most since Wendell Willkie appeared as a meteor in the sky. Up until that time he had gone about his private life even as you and I.

Then like a flash he burst upon an overwrought nation with his fearlessness, his honesty, his homespun philosophy, ready and willing to guide us through these troublesome times.

He makes no futile promises of a path ahead strewn with roses, but warns us of a long, hard struggle of toil and sacrifice, but with the assurance of working things out and keeping them the American way. Truly a man of destiny is in our midst,—may we have the foresight to recognize it.

Best wishes for the grand work the Monitor is doing these troublesome days.

Narberth, Pa. MRS. DOROTHY C. KNAPP

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Another Ally

"Somewhere in England"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am enclosing a letter just received from England in case you think parts of it might be suitable for the Monitor's correspondence column. READER

Swampscott, Mass.

Dear Auntie:

I had to give up my job when the war broke out, and I hate doing nothing; jobs in my line are very hard to get now, with the shortage of paper, and rise in the cost of materials. Eventually I had this excellent idea: I knew of this cottage belonging to a friend; it was lying in a large patch of waste ground, knee-deep in nettles and weeds; so I suggested to her that I should take the cottage cheap and cultivate the ground (never having so much as stuck a trowel into the earth all my life). She thought it was a good idea and agreed; so I collected four friends who were very hard up, and had no homes of their own, and we each agreed to contribute a pound a week. We also collected a few sticks of furniture together, and arrived in a van.

I went to Woolworth's on the way, and bought a sixpenny book called, "Make your garden feed you," and several penny packets of seeds, and the day we arrived set to work on the garden. Now although we have been here less than two months, we have hundreds of lettuces, beans (two sorts), peas, onions, spinach, and during the course of cleaning up discovered several raspberry canes, black currant, and gooseberry bushes, which we have also been feeding off; we have also planted several hundred vegetables of different kinds for the winter. So we feel thoroughly pleased with ourselves!

It is quite a game now seeing how many meals we can concoct only buying the minimum of materials from the village shop. We go out into the fields and collect mushrooms, and, from rabbits caught as they run out of the corn while the harvesting is on, we make delicious fried chicken Southern style, and Poulet Casserole Grandmère (no one would know the difference). Luckily we all consider ourselves excellent cooks, "continental style."

When you read of the blockade and Europe starving, you will know of one little family that will not be starving. At least I hope not! We have a large tin trunk full of tinned food which we have already packed and are prepared to dash off and hide in the woods with if the invasion starts. Meanwhile, we are sunning ourselves in the garden eating fraises des bois (strawberries out of the hedges) and trying to pretend we are having a lovely holiday in the south of France, as we were all doing this time last year. And during working hours, instead of photographing glamorous models in fur coats, I am bent over the cabbages eliminating one by one hundreds of little caterpillars, which threaten to eat our vegetables before we do!

Another thing I do, which I enjoy thoroughly, is to drive around the country with a Y. M. C. A. mobile canteen, visiting all the camps and aerodromes, selling everything from chocolate doughnuts to hair oil; even letters can be posted in the van. You've no idea how popular we are! The men can hardly ever get away, and we are the link with the outside world. They see us coming in the distance, and fight for places in the queue. It is great fun; it reminds me of playing shops as a child. BARBARA

Aldworth, Reading, England

England or Britain

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Referring to England and English, when often it should be Britain and British, gets "under the skin" of Scots even when they are naturalized Americans. We love the Monitor and wish it continued success.

Detroit MRS. JOHN SUTHERLAND

Down the Middle of the Road

The Education of Two Americans

By Erwin D. Canham

Any person interested in the history of the Americans, any person anxious to be informed about this year's Presidential candidates, will find himself well rewarded if he consults two interesting and unusual current magazine articles: "The Roosevelt Family Album" in Life of September 9, and "The Education of Wendell Willkie" in the October Harper's.

These articles take the reader to the childhood of these two eminent Americans. Better, they study the unusual parental qualities of the elder Roosevelts and the Willkies, showing four personages who could hardly be matched for variety, individualism, and a wide range of American characteristics. They were altogether fascinating people, American "originals," and it is no wonder that their sons today are making their contribution to national history.

* * *

Wendell Willkie's father and mother were described by Senator Frederick Van Nuys of Indiana as "crazy smart," and the Nation can be grateful that this homely phrase could be used to describe many similar families. It simply means that the Willkies were brilliant but a trifle unorthodox, unwilling to conform to stereotyped molds, prone to espouse unpopular causes, intellectually very sturdy, as well as a bit prickly.

Herman Willkie, Wendell's father, was born in Mecklenburg, Prussia, and brought to Indiana at the age of four. Prussianism had proved too much for the family. He was educated at Fort Wayne College and Valparaiso University. In manhood he taught school and practiced law.

Herman Willkie could have made a fine fortune at the bar. But he was a tireless crusader, would prosecute workmen's compensation cases, would refuse railroad passes, would fight the Ku Klux Klan. He had a big personal library, was an independent thinker, and while born of a Catholic father and a Protestant mother, was himself deeply religious and taught a men's Bible Class in the Elwood Methodist Church. Sixteen-year-old Wendell transferred his allegiance from the Methodist to the Episcopal Church, and grace is said at his table today when there is a family gathering.

Wendell's mother, Henrietta Trisch, came of a family which was equally anti-Prussian. Her mother was for twenty years an ordained Presbyterian minister in Indiana, and she herself—Wendell's mother—was admitted to the State bar. She had studied law in order to help her husband. She was clearly one of those unusual women in whom nineteenth-century America abounded, to whom the New World had given a splendid New Freedom. These two indomitable, mentally tireless parents gave Wendell L. Willkie his first education—and doubtless his most significant training.

* * *

Franklin D. Roosevelt's father was born in the Presidency of John Quincy Adams. He inherited the fortune made by a friend of Alexander Hamilton, he fought for freedom with Garibaldi's legions, and decided to return to the Democratic Party not long after the Civil War. He lived the ample life of the Hudson River gentry of the last century. Franklin Roosevelt's father almost seemed to be an eighteenth rather than a nineteenth century figure. Certainly he was wholly pre-Civil War.

This distinctive character married Sara Delano, the President's mother, who is described in Life as "a living, breathing, historical monument." The phrase is apt. Mrs. Sara Roosevelt, who still rules Hyde Park House and the family with a dowager's benevolent hand, was a family friend of Emerson and Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. She stood on a balcony in Paris to watch the Empress Eugenie drive in the Bois. She might have been born on a clipper ship rounding the Horn to Hong Kong, for her father was a China merchant; with her mother she sailed the seas as a child and can still sing the chanteys the Yankee sailors sang as they made the landfall at Java Head. She met her husband at the elder Theodore Roosevelt's home a year or so before his unorthodox son, T. R., plunged into politics.

And so Franklin Roosevelt's background was one of old-century aristocracy—out of touch, perhaps, with the new world of industry, based on an independent and untraditionalized approach to economic and social problems.

* * *

It is at first sight unexpected to find President Roosevelt challenging the third-term tradition when his own roots are apparently embedded in old traditions. But they are not really thus embedded. Rather, his father was virtually a pre-Civil War figure cut off from the new forces which gave continuity to the Republic. And a great sense of independence of restraint and precedent is contained in this highly individualistic family. Likewise, one might not expect to see as president of a huge holding-company the son of a man who had consistently fought on the side of the little fellow. But Wendell Willkie was an unorthodox utility man, and in his immensely energetic campaign he clearly shows the same qualities of his vigorous parents.

The Wide Horizon

Republicans in the South

By Charles Curtis Munz

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Like most Southerners I have always voted the Democratic ticket, but I can give three rousing cheers in support of the Republican Party's effort this year to increase its vote in the South. Whatever success the effort may have in helping to place Mr. Willkie in the White House, it can do us Southerners nothing but good.

First of all, the effort, if successful, should bring to an end in several Southern States the corrupt Republican machines which represent nobody but their own henchmen. Since about 1880 these Republican machines have been a disgrace to the party and to the South. With practically no popular support the Republican organizations in the deep South naturally fell into the hands of professional politicians whose only interest in the party was the offices and receiverships it could hand out to the faithful. In return the machines could do nothing in the way of votes at election time, but they could be and were very helpful in sending controlled delegations to the national conventions.

I shall mention no names and single out no States as horrible examples, for I might thereby do an injustice to a small group of honest men among the various organizations who really believed in Republican principles. But it is no secret that for sixty years many Southern delegates to Republican national conventions have been regarded as commodities like sacks of sweet potatoes or bales of cotton. As in other commodities, the law of supply and demand determined the price. A real Republican Party in the South should be able to put an end to this corrupt and degrading practice.

* * *

Secondly, a strong Republican Party in the Southern States would at least give us a start toward ending the present irresponsibility of our State governments. Under our one-party system in which all contests are decided in the primary elections, it is practically impossible to hold our Governors or other State officeholders to account for anything they do, or fail to do.

Thirdly, and most important of all, Republican success would bring to an end the unsound political situation which regularly records top-heavy Democratic majorities in all the States of the deep South. The most recent Gallup poll reports that in South Carolina 97 per cent of the voters are for Roosevelt and only 3 per cent for Willkie. The corresponding percentages for Mississippi are 94 and 6; for Georgia and Texas they are 85 and 15; and for Alabama they are 84 and 16.

Now I submit that such a situation is unsound and even undemocratic. I would have no objection if it represented a true division of opinion, freely reached and freely expressed; if, for example, it were really true that 97 per cent of the people of South Carolina were for the policies of Mr. Roosevelt and only 3 per cent were for the policies of Mr. Willkie.

But I know this is not the truth. Could it ever be the truth? I think not. Even if it were imaginable, it would not be desirable. On any live issue, in which policy is still in dispute, it is inevitable, and right and proper, too, that opinion shall be divided more evenly. A majority of 97 to 3 sounds and looks more like a dictatorship than a democracy.

In one sense it is a dictatorship. It is a dictatorship, not of men, but of tradition. The reason such majorities prevail is that too many of us Southerners are voting, not for the men and the issues of 1940, but rather for the issues of 1880.

* * *

On the men and issues of 1940 the people of the South are probably divided about as the people of New York or Massachusetts are divided. There are perhaps some differences, but they are not significant. A few of the people are reactionary; a great many are conservative; some are liberal; and a handful are radical.

Can we Southerners any longer afford this dictatorship of the past? I think not. We are already backward politically, and we know it, but we generally excuse ourselves by asserting that we are backward politically because we are backward economically. Would it not be more true to say that we are backward economically because we are backward politically?

It will be well for us Southerners, I suggest, to vote as we think on the issues of 1940, even at the risk of obliging ourselves to re-examine some of the issues of 1880.

If the Republican Party can lead us to do this, in 1940, or in any other following election, it will deserve the gratitude of the South. But we must not wait too long.

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